
THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST



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GENERAL INFORMATION

The Society is an academic and consultative body, whose constitutional objects are to promote research into Scottish family history, and to undertake the collection, exchange and publication of information and material relating to Scottish genealogy. Copies of our Constitution are available to members upon request. We assist members with modest enquiries, but do not carry out professional research. Private researchers are available, and we can also provide an ASGRA list upon request.

Meetings

Monthly meetings of the Society are held from September to April in the Royal College of Physicians, 9 Queen Street, Edinburgh, at 7.30pm around the 15th of the month. In the event of the 15th falling on a Saturday or Sunday, the meeting is held on the following Monday.

Membership

The current subscription is £16.00. Family membership will be £19.00 and affiliate membership £20.00. The subscription for U.S. members will be \$32.

The Society is recognised by the Inland Revenue as a charity. Members who pay UK income tax are therefore encouraged to pay their subscriptions under the Gift Aid Scheme so that the Society may recover the tax paid on these sums. Details of arrangements for the scheme can be obtained from the UK Membership Secretary.

Correspondence, Subscriptions, Publications

General correspondence should be sent to the Honorary Secretary, and subscriptions to the Membership Secretary, (subs@scotsgenealogy.com). Information about the Society's publications, and back numbers of *The Scottish Genealogist*, can be obtained from the Sales Secretary, (sales@scotsgenealogy.com). All correspondence should be addressed to 15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh EH1 2JL, Scotland. Email: info@scotsgenealogy.com

The Scottish Genealogist

Relevant articles are welcomed by the Hon. Editor, and should be submitted in MSWord or rtf format via email, or on a floppy disc, only. Members queries are also welcomed for inclusion in the magazine; a £2 per entry charge is made to non members.

Scottish Genealogy Society Website

Our website can be accessed on www.scotsgenealogy.com

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Front cover: the Society's Coat of Arms. *Back cover:* Stoneypath Tower, East Lothian, ancient seat of the d'Lisle/Lyle/Lyall family, whose arms appear on the south-west angle. In the 17th century it passed to the Douglasses of Whittinghame. This 14th century Pele Tower is currently being restored for use as a residence once again.

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EDITORIAL

As some will know Stuart Fleming did not stand again as editor this year, after ten years at the desk. Our thanks go to him for his years of toil. As the new editor, I hope that I shall not be a disappointment!



This edition will usher in some changes. Your council decided in 2002 that we would carry a limited amount of appropriate advertisements. I have improved the quality of the paper but that does, slightly, increase the weight. And I have decided that the journal should have at least one regular picture relevant to Scotland and genealogy. This edition carries one of the ancient church of Traquair in Peebleshire.

Some have complained that past journals failed to give sufficient assistance to those wishing to carry out as much research as possible by themselves. This might be called a bumper source edition to try and partly redress that situation.

Throughout Scotland there are still some ancient family seats. Thomas Innes of Learney famously remarked that most Scots could trace their families back to our nobility, however minor. Families who once had Pele Towers as their seats and managed to survive the many wars, lawyers, and forfeitures, often built better, often grander seats. Today, due mainly to oppressive taxation, many are lost to us. But we still have engravings and photos of many of these seats and I have decided that each edition will feature one, with brief notes. I hope this will be a popular innovation.

We do need a constant flow of original well-sourced articles for this journal. I hope that those who are able to put together an article of genealogical interest will consider sending it to us for inclusion in a future edition.

G.L-F.

A new Syllabus Secretary is sought from the next AGM (Feb.2005). If you would like to know more about this post, which is important to the Society, please contact the present office-holder, Carol Stubbs, on 0131 552 4554.

The Society also seeks an Hon. Examiner/Auditor. This currently vacant post involves the annual audit and certification of the Society's accounts. It is not an onerous task! If you have a financial background and can assist, please contact our Treasurer, Jim Herbert, at this address.

The Scottish Archive Network and Scottish Documents.com

by Robert H J Urquhart

Genealogists in Scotland and beyond are among those benefiting from the work of the Scottish Archive Network (SCAN). The project, which began in 1999, brought together fifty-two Scottish archives in a huge cataloguing and digitisation exercise. Using financial support of the Heritage Lottery Fund the project acquired state-of-the-art digital cameras and employed a team of professional archivists, document conservators and IT staff at Thomas Thomson House, the National Archives of Scotland's repository building in the west of Edinburgh. Many family historians will be aware of the digitisation side of the project, which has revolutionised access to wills and testaments of Scots, but before I turn to this award-winning success story, I would like to mention some of the other parts of the project which have benefits for those researching Scottish ancestry.

While one project team was tackling the problems associated with digitising historical records on a massive scale, another team was wrestling with the problem merging catalogues from a wide variety of archives. Over the centuries Scotland's archives have accumulated huge quantities of records - over 20,000 collections of documents, volumes, plans, photographs and so on from government departments, local authorities, hospitals and health boards, businesses, estates and other corporate bodies. In the past these were catalogued in a variety of paper and electronic formats. SCAN's cataloguing team converted these older styles of catalogue to a unified electronic format, conforming to international standards for exchange of archive data.

It is important to stress that the catalogue does not cover every single item in every archive. Instead the cataloguing is at *fonds* level (in archivist-speak *fonds* means the records of a single institution, or a series of records, such as a run of minute books or several bundles of letters addressed to one person). Each entry in the catalogue describes a collection or *fonds* of records in its entirety, telling the researcher how large the collection is, where it is held, what problems may be encountered (such as foreign language content) and what date range it covers. It also provides some administrative background (where a collection pertains to an institution) or biographical background (where a collection pertains primarily to a single person).

Thus, it is not possible in most cases to search the catalogue for individual ancestors, but what it is designed to do is to allow the researcher to find out what records survive for a particular place or activity, such as weavers' records in Glasgow, farming records for Ayrshire or poor relief registers for Aberdeenshire: allowing the researcher, perhaps, to put a little flesh on the bones, so to speak, of ancestors for whom little more

than dates of existence and procreation are known. For genealogists who are close to exhausting the standard nineteenth-century sources of census returns and parish registers it is a valuable tool for planning the leap into the 1700s and earlier, when research becomes tougher.

The catalogue can be searched in each of SCAN's fifty-two archives, which include the National Archives of Scotland and National Library of Scotland, and range from Shetland Archives in the north to Dumfries Archive Centre in the south, and from the Clan Donald Library on Skye to the Aberdeen University Archives in the east. The catalogue is also available on the Internet via the SCAN website at www.scan.org.uk, and there is more to the website than just the online catalogue. It includes directory of archives in Scotland, a discussion forum, and a suite of research tools, some of which are useful to the Scottish ancestor-hunter. There is a short family history guide, a glossary of archaic and legal terms found in Scottish documents, a currency converter for those encountering pre-Union Scots money, and a Knowledge Base. This last device has been compiled by many archivists and some experienced researchers to provide information about Scottish archives' frequently asked questions (or, as Dundee City's Archivist, Iain Flett, memorably called them, 'frequently forgotten answers'). The site previously had several pages devoted to palaeography, and these proved so popular that a separate website has been devoted to early-modern Scots palaeography: www.scottishhandwriting.com.

In addition to cataloguing records and offering advice to researchers, the SCAN website is also moving towards that historiographical Holy Grail – allowing the researcher to carry out research on historical records in the comfort of his or her own home. Many Internet sites display small numbers of digital images but SCAN has had a more ambitious aim: making whole volumes and series of historical records available online. Where other archival conversion projects digitise from microfilm, resulting in low quality, black and white images, SCAN has digitised from original records, producing high quality, full colour images, sending the raw material of history over the Internet to living rooms, libraries, and Internet cafes on an unprecedented scale. In this way thousands of people can access records online, which until now were seen by only a few researchers each year.

SCAN's ability to do this, of course, depends on many things, including the IT equipment in the National Archive of Scotland (where the SCAN websites are maintained), the effectiveness of the telecommunications network in different parts of the world, and the capacity of the viewer's computer. It involves archivists, who are more at home in the world of palaeography and parchment, getting to grips with pixels and programming. SCAN has been fortunate to be able to experiment on digital version of records donated by its participating archives, and the results can be seen on the SCAN website. At some point in the near future these will be consolidated into a

standard format 'Digital Archive', which will feature records from all over Scotland, arranged into the 33 former counties.

In some cases digitisation has been used to allow transcription and indexing work to be carried out by individual archives and by SCAN itself. For example, the passenger lists of the Highland and Island Emigration Society, which funded the emigration to Australia of almost 5000 individuals between 1852 and 1857, were digitised and sent for indexing to a data capture company in Glasgow. The result, a searchable index linked to complete transcriptions of the passenger lists, is the most popular device on the SCAN website (after the online catalogue).

On a different scale entirely, in the largest digitisation project in the world involving original records, SCAN has digitised all surviving registers of wills and testaments of Scots from 1500 to 1901: over 4 million pages of information. The National Archives of Scotland's main motives for digitisation were preservation and accessibility. At a crucial time in the life-span of these records – which are suffering from wear and tear of centuries of handling, accelerated by repeated photocopying – SCAN has funded the repair of the original records by expert conservation staff and facilitated the long-term preservation of this important series of historical records in environmentally controlled storage at the National Archives of Scotland.

As a source of information for historians testaments had previously been regarded as very inaccessible in both physical and intellectual terms: physically because they exist almost exclusively in Edinburgh in the National Archives of Scotland. Intellectually because there are technical barriers to research – the court registers are arranged chronologically by date of registration, the handwriting before 1700 is notoriously difficult, after 1800 the amount of legal jargon and repetition increases to absurd lengths, and the internal layout of the registers makes it difficult to find the end of one testament and the start of another.

For many people who attempted to carry out research in testaments in the past, the depressing experience included the time and cost in travelling to the National Archives of Scotland in Edinburgh, the problems in identifying the correct volume in the court record, waiting for the volume to be brought from storage, reading for up to an hour or so through the volume to find the testament, paying a small fortune for the copy, and waiting several weeks for the copy to be delivered.

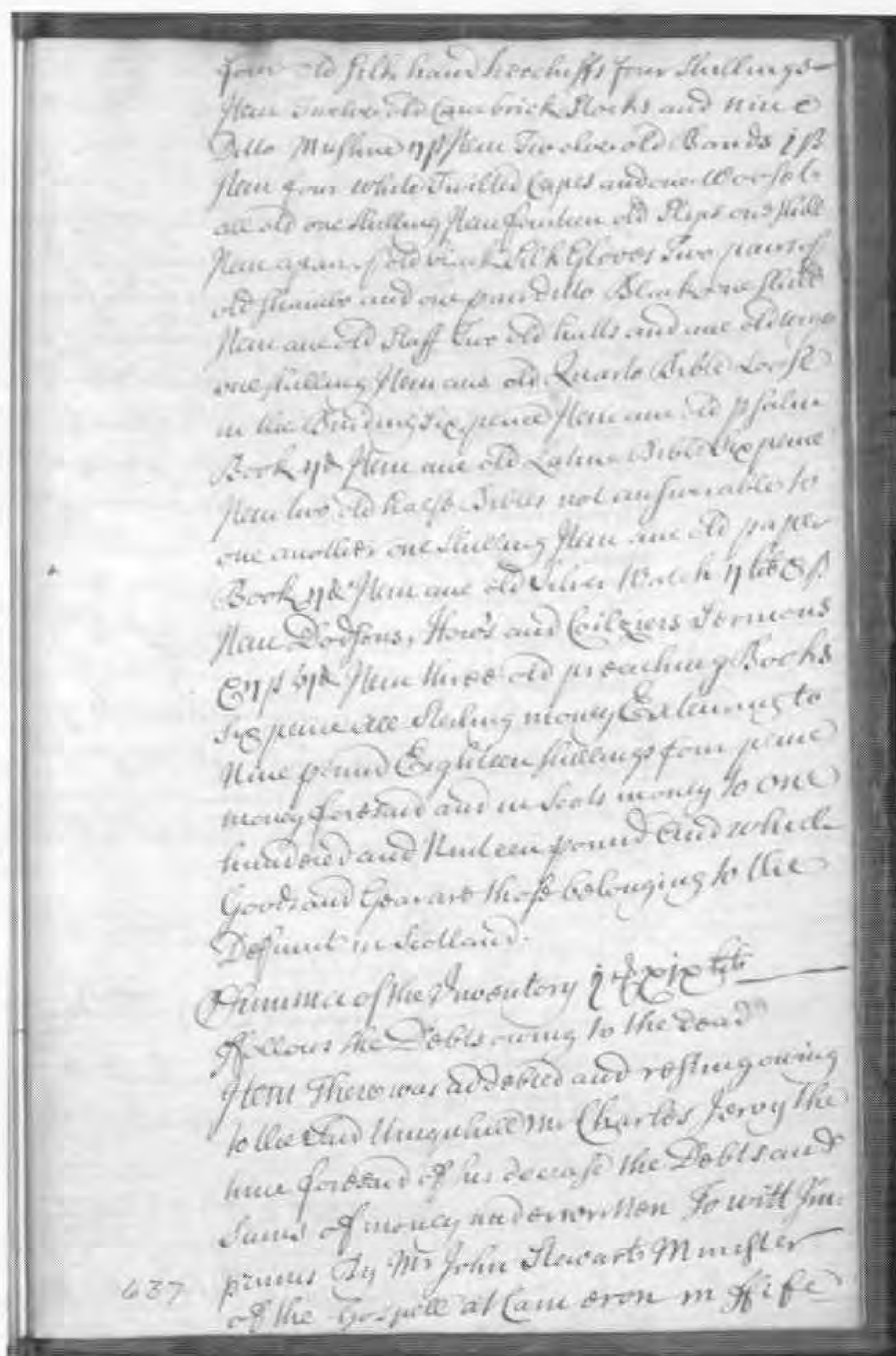
Now a unified index to all wills and testaments registered by Commissary and Sheriff Courts between 1500 and 1901 can be searched on SCAN's other website: *www.scottishdocuments.com*. Once a testament has been identified the researcher decides whether to visit the National Archives of Scotland to see a digital version of the pages concerned or to order high quality digital images of the documents for a fraction of the cost of travelling to Edinburgh. The result has been a huge improvement

in access to this valuable series of historical records. Previously the National Archives of Scotland handled about 1000 copy orders per year. In its first full year of operation (2003) the Scottish Documents website handled over 10,000 orders (a total of 15,147 separate testaments sold). SCAN considered pricing very carefully; setting its stall against a pay-per-view policy for the index (which is the norm on some other sites) and equally against extortionate charges for images. The index is free to search either on the website or in the National Archives of Scotland's searchrooms and the cost of each digital copy of a testament is currently £5 (irrespective of the number of pages). An equivalent digital copy of a document from an archive or library would cost anywhere from £10 to £500 depending on the number of pages.

As well as affording a free search in the index to all surviving testaments, the www.scottishdocuments.com website allows you to see free samples, including copies of the testaments of 100 famous Scots, including Robert Burns, David Livingstone and Thomas Telford. One common misconception is that only rich people made testaments. Merchants and craftsmen are highly represented in testaments as they are elsewhere in Scotland, as these are the sort of people who led complicated lives – avoiding creditors, chasing up debtors, with a great concern for their movable goods. In the 19th century we find increasing numbers of people with a wage or regular private income leaving testaments and an estate employee – a lowly labourer, forester or gamekeeper – was as likely to leave a testament as his landowning employer. A testament was registered if there were some complication in the succession of movable possessions. Debts owed to merchants and craftsmen had to be chased up. For widows and creditors there was often an urgent need to liquidate an estate.

The widow of William Dunn, dyer at the waulkmill of Craigievar, who died intestate in 1792, had to arrange the public roup (or auction) of her late husband's goods. In the resulting inventory his movable estate, which consisted mostly of clothing and dyestuffs, was valued at £17 3s 8d sterling, today worth less than £1200 [Aberdeen Commissary Court register - CC1/6/56]. Robert Firline, the boatman at Cladoch (near Brodick) on the island of Arran, died in 1769, leaving only his boat and a heifer, worth in total £6 5 shillings. Yet a testament is recorded for him, at the instance of a creditor: a merchant in Kilmarnock who had lent him money [Commissary Court of the Isles, CC12/3/6].

Inventories within testaments can provide valuable insights into the lifestyles of the testators. In 1740 a testament was registered by the sisters of the late Charles Jervy, minister of the Scots Congregation at Campveere in the Netherlands. His sisters, who lived in Stirlingshire) were anxious to secure the movable goods the deceased had in Holland at the time of his death. This entailed an inventory being drawn up, which paints an entertaining portrait of the minister in his later years. His clothing included *ane old black Cloath Coat (worth £1) . . . Two black Cloath vests more as halfe worn*



A page from the testament of Charles Jervy, minister of the Scots Congregation at Campveere in the Netherlands, 1740, Commissary Court of Edinburgh, (Ref: CC8/8/103).

(2 shillings and 6 pence) . . . four old Fustain vests (2 shillings) . . . Two pair Cloath Breeks old mended and holed (1 shilling) . . . ane old Tartan Night Gown past wearing (6 pence) . . . Two pairs old Silk Stockings mended (1 shilling) . . . Item five pairs old black Wosted stockings very Bad (2 shillings 6 pence) . . . Twelve old holland shifts Cannot be wore (6 shillings) . . . two old Night shifts of Linnen and three white hand Kerchiffs for no use (2 shillings) . . . ane old staff Two old hatts and ane old wigg (2 shillings) [Commissary Court of Edinburgh, CC8/8/103]. Evidently Rev. Jervy was not the best dressed man in Campveere, and the valuation of his clothing was possibly based on its worth to papermakers.

more fully bears. *Inventory* There was pertaining and
 belonging to the defunct at the time foresaid of his decease the
 goods under written, valued at the respective sums often
 mentioned To wit a yaul with sails, Masts cable and
 anchor at £5. 10 shillings and a young Quay at fifteen
 shillings both the foresaid sums being Sterling money.
Sum of the Inventory £ 21. 0 ster.

The inventory of the testament of Robert Firline, the boatman at Cladoch (near Brodick) on the island of Arran, 1769, Commissary Court of the Isles, (Ref: CC12/3/6).

I hope the value of the SCAN project will be measured somewhat higher, higher even than the 3 million lottery tickets which funded the project between 1999 and 2004. Speaking at an event to launch the online catalogue in October 2003, the distinguished broadcaster and historian, Magnus Magnusson said that SCAN had “resolved all my worries about the Internet, restored my faith in human ingenuity and revolutionised my life as a researcher. SCAN is the Web in blazing technicolour action, fully quality-controlled, fully peer-reviewed, and fully free of numbskull keyboard-bangers. *Cui bono*, as we old classically-educated buffs tend to ask – whom will it benefit? The answer is everybody, but particularly anyone interested in delving into his or her family history as well as academic historians who need access to the vast treasury of archival sources which exist across the length and breadth of Scotland. Previously, accessing the information was a time-consuming business; as from today, it is literally at everyone’s fingertips. SCAN acts as a gateway for anyone interested in the history and archives of Scotland; and I predict that it will be of very special interest to the innumerable members of the Scottish Diaspora overseas.”

From 1 April 2004 SCAN’s websites and digitisation programme will continue to be run by the National Archives of Scotland and its digitisation programme continues. The digital cameras which captured the testaments will be used to digitise surviving kirk session minutes for Church of Scotland parishes throughout Scotland. The digitisation alone will require at least six years’ work, and the project is considering recruiting volunteer local historians and genealogists to tackle the indexing work, which may require decades. Anyone interested in helping to index them should contact the Scottish Archive Network, which can be done through the websites at www.scan.org.uk and www.scottishdocuments.com.

SOME DESCENDANTS OF ROBERT THE BRUCE

By Gregory Lauder-Frost, F.S.A.,(Scot).

The following is a summary of the lecture by the author to the Society at the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh on Monday 17th March, 2003.

Many people when commencing to explore their genealogical history are convinced that their families have always been obscure toiling folk. One of the purposes of this talk is to show that this can be far from the truth and that, in fact, many ordinary people may be descended from Robert the Bruce, the famous hero-king of the Scots.

Robert the Bruce was of Norman stock, a descendant of Robert de Brusee, who built the castle of la Brusee in Normandy, and his wife Emma, daughter of Allan, Earl of Brittany. After coming to England this family came into possession of the barony of Skelton in co. Cleveland, and Robert the Bruce's 4th great grandfather, Robert de Brus, (c1078 – 1141) was lord of the manor there, with his lady, Agnes, daughter of Fulk Pagnal, of Carlton. Their eldest son, Adam, retained Skelton, and his younger brother, Robert, often referred to as "The C  det" founded the Scottish branch later becoming Lord of Annandale.

Robert the Bruce was born on 11th July, 1274, at Writtle, near Chelmsford, Essex. His father had become, by right of his wife Marjory heiress of Neil, Earl of Carrick, which he resigned to the future King on 27th October 1294. Robert was chosen as one of the Guardians of the Kingdom, in a council of magnates assembled at Peebles, on the 19th August 1299, and was crowned at Scone, King of the Scots, on 27th March 1306. He subsequently resigned the Earldom of Carrick in favour of his brother Edward, (d.1318) sometime King of Ireland.

Robert the Bruce reigned until 7th June 1329 when he died at Cardross in Dumbartonshire. His body was buried in the centre of the choir in front of the High Altar of Dunfermline Abbey. The stories of his heart's travels are well known, and that was finally encased in a lead casket and buried in 1331 at Melrose Abbey.

He married, firstly, Isobel or Isabella, daughter of Donald 10th Earl of Mar, about 1295. By her he had an only child, Marjorie, who died in 1316, near Paisley, after a fall from her horse. She had married the year before, Sir Walter, High Steward of Scotland (d. 9th April, 1326).

Their only son Robert Stewart, born 2nd March 1316, became King Robert II (reigned from 22nd February 1371 - died 19th April 1390 at Dundonald Castle, Ayrshire, and buried 13th August 1390 before the high-altar in Scone Abbey). Robert II married firstly, following a Papal Dispensation dated at Avignon, 22nd November 1347, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Adam Mure of Rowallan. By her Robert II had four sons and five daughters, all great-grandchildren of Robert the Bruce:

(1) John, Earl of Carrick, later King Robert III (1337-1406) who married c1367,

Annabella Drummond (d.1401) and by her had legitimate issue. (He also had illegitimate issue).

- (2) **Walter**, who seems to have died about 1362. He married as her 4th husband, Isabella, Countess of Fife.
- (3) **Robert**, (1340–1419, buried between the choir and the Lady Chapel, Dunfermline Abbey) Duke of Albany, Earl of Fife and of Menteith, and sometime Governor of the Kingdom. He married in 1361, firstly, Margaret, (1348–1380 Countess of Menteith, with issue. His second wife is said to be Muriella Keith (d.1449).
- (4) **Alexander**, (1343 - 1394; buried in the choir of Dunkeld Cathedral) Earl of Buchan, 'The Wolf of Badenoch' who married in 1382, Euphemia, Countess of Ross, but left no issue.
- (5) **Margaret**, who had a Papal Dispensation to marry, as his second wife, John, Lord of the Isles, dated 14th June 1350.
- (6) **Marjorie**, who had a Papal Dispensation dated 11th July 1370 to marry John of Dunbar, (d.1390 after a tournament at York), brother of George, Earl of March, with issue.
- (7) **Elisabeth**, married Thomas Hay, Constable of Scotland.
- (8) **Isabella**, (d. c1410) married firstly (Papal Dispensation dated 24th September 1371) James 2nd Earl of Douglas (killed at Otterburn 19th August 1388 – buried at Melrose). Secondly she married Sir John Edmondston.
- (9) **Jean**, (b. 1350) married three times: (1) Sir John Keith, (2) in 1379, Sir John Lyon, Lord of Glamis & Kinghorn (d. 1382 in battle), and (3) Sir James Sandilands of Calder.

King Robert II married secondly, following a Papal Dispensation dated at Avignon 2nd May, 1355, Euphemia, (c.1330–1387) Countess of Moray, daughter of Hugh, Earl of Ross, and widow of John Randolph, 3rd Earl of Moray. By her Robert II had six further great-grandchildren of Robert the Bruce:

- (10) **David**, (b.1356 - died between February 1382 and 1389) Earl Palatine of Strathern and Earl of Caithness. He left an only daughter, from whom descend the Grahams, Earls of Strathearn & Menteith.
- (11) **Walter**, (beheaded for regicide at Stirling 31st March 1437) Lord of Buchan, Earl of Caithness, Earl of Athol, who married in 1378, the daughter and heir of Sir David de Barclay, with issue.
- (12) **Egidia**, [or Giles], married in 1387, Sir William Douglas of Nithsdale (d.c1392 at Danzig) leaving issue.
- (13) **Katherine**, [or Jean] married, c1384, Sir David Lindsay, (d.1407) 1st Earl of Crawford, with issue.
- (14) **Margaret**, who married about 1392 Sir John Swinton of that Ilk (d. 14th September 1402), from whom descend that ancient and very large family.

(15) a Female, who apparently married Sir Robert Logan, knight.

King Robert II also had a number of illegitimate children, of whom eight sons appear in the records, and so too great-grandchildren of Robert the Bruce:

By Marion Cairdne, Robert II had:

(16) **Sir John**, of Arntullie & Tullybellyn;

(17) **Walter**;

(18) **James**, of Easter Kinfauns;

(19) **Alexander**, of Inverlunan.

By unknown female(s) he had:

(20) **John**, heritable Sheriff of Bute;

(21) **Thomas**, Archdeacon of St.Andrews;

(22) **Alexander**, Canon of Glasgow;

(23) **Sir John**, of Dundonald, 'The Red Stewart'.

We return now to **Robert the Bruce**, who married secondly, in 1302, Elisabeth, daughter of Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster. She died on 26th October 1327 at Cullen, and was buried that year in the choir of Dunfermline Abbey. They had issue also two sons and two daughters:

David II King of Scots, born in Dunfermline monastery on 5th March, 1324 and died at Edinburgh Castle 22nd February 1371. He was buried in the choir of the monastery of Holyrood. He married firstly, in his fifth year, at Berwick 17th July 1328, Joanna Plantagenet, (d. 1362 near London), Princess of England, daughter of King Edward II and sister of King Edward III. He married in 1364 (divorced 1370) his second wife, Margaret, (d.c1375), daughter of Sir Malcolm Drummond, and widow of Sir John Logie of that Ilk, at Inchmurdach, Fife, about 20th February 1364. David the II left no issue by either wife.

John, who died in infancy and is buried in the Priory of Testennet in Forfarshire.

Matilda, married to 'a certain squire,' Thomas Isaac. She died at Aberdeen on the 20th July 1353 and was buried at Dunfermline, leaving issue: two granddaughters of The Bruce:

Joanna, who married John de Lorn, of that Ilk;

Catherine, who died at Stirling, unmarried.

Margaret, (d.c1346) married in 1345 William 4th Earl of Sutherland, (d.1370) with issue:

John of Sutherland, who died a hostage in England;

William 5th Earl of Sutherland.

King Robert the Bruce had numerous illegitimate children:

Sir Robert, slain at the battle of Dupplin, 12th August, 1332.

Walter, of Odistoun on the Clyde, d.v.p.

Nigel, of Carrick, slain in the battle of Durham, 17th October, 1346.

Margaret, married to Robert Glen. Alive on 29th February 1364.

Elisabeth, married to Sir Walter Oliphant, of Gask & Aberdalgy, with issue.

Christian, of Carrick, who was in receipt of a pension in 1328/9.

At this point we can see here alone that in just four generations, we already have at least twenty five great-grandchildren, most of whom married and had issue. There are bound to be many more. As we have today reached approximately 24 generations from The Bruce, it becomes evident that there must be an army of his descendants.

I now propose to look at some direct descendants of Robert the Bruce. One couple, James Cunningham, 6th Earl of Glencairn, (d.1631) his wife Margaret Campbell (d.1610) had one direct descent thus:

|
Mary Cunningham (daughter) m. John Crawford of Kilbirnie**

|
Anne Crawford m. Sir Alexander Cunningham of Corshill

|
Alexander Cunningham of Corshill m. Mary Houston

|
Elizabeth Cunningham m. James Dunlop of that Ilk (d.after 1667)*

|
Alexander Dunlop of that Ilk (d. after 1683) m. Antonia Brown

|
Francis Dunlop of that Ilk (d.1748) m. Susan Leckie

|
John Dunlop of that Ilk (d.1784) m. Frances Anne Wallace.

They had John Wallace Dunlop (d.1831) who married Magdalen Dunlop and from whom descend their issue, two of whom were in the Indian Civil Service.

|
Another son of John Dunlop and Frances Wallace was Sir Thomas Dunlop Wallace, Bt., who changed his surname and arms in order to inherit the Wallace baronetcy. His descendants appear to be quite ordinary people, one serving in the Royal Navy in Victorian times.

|
A daughter of John Dunlop and Frances Wallace, also Frances, married Robert Vans Agnew, of Barnbarroch & Sheuchan, in Wigtonshire, from whom that very old family now descend.

Returning to Elizabeth Cunningham and James Dunlop of that Ilk (d. after 1667)* their daughter Jean married in 1674 William Ralston of Ralston, from whom descend that family and also the families of Maxwell of Williamwood and Maxwell of Marksworth. From the same couple at the top of the above descent, (John & Mary Crawford**)

We can see another descent of interest:

Their son became Sir John Crawford, Baronet, of Kilbirney. He had a daughter

|

Margaret Crawford m. Patrick Lindsay Crawford, of Kilburney, a cousin

|

Magdalen Lindsay Crawford m. George Dundas of Duddingston

|

Agnes Dundas m. Gabriel Hamilton of Westburn

|

Mary Anne Hamilton m. Robert Gray of Carntyne

|

The Reverend John Hamilton Gray, of Carntyne, m. Elizabeth Caroline Johnstone

|

With at least one daughter, Caroline Maria Hamilton Gray, born in 1700.

The important thing to remember with these examples of direct descents is that no siblings at all are shown. What is interesting is how the descents change families.

The Forrest family, proprietors for several generations of Gimmersmills at Haddington, can claim descent through Jean Lauder, a descendant of the Lauder of Bass family who became descendants of Robert the Bruce after the marriage of Sir Robert Lauder of Bass (d.c1508) to Lady Isobel Hay, a daughter of Lord Yester.

Jean was the daughter of John Lauder, (d.1621) Baillie of Tynninghame, and she married on 19th February 1629 at Tynninghame, George Forrest, (d.1638) of Gimmersmills, Haddington. From them alone descend a small army of known descendants: 8 grandchildren, the same number of great-grandchildren, at least 6 gt.gt. grandchildren, and 5 gt.gt.gt. grandchildren. Again, there are bound to be many more in the unresearched sections of this family. Gimmersmills passed by marriage in the middle of the 18th century to an Alexander Maitland, whose descendants can also therefore claim a descent from The Bruce.

Another descendant of Robert the Bruce is Robert Barclay of Urie, born in 1699. He married Une Cameron and their son, also Robert, (1732 – 1797) was a Member of Parliament. He married twice: firstly Lucy Barclay, and their daughter, also Lucy, married Samuel Galton, of Duddeston House, Warwickshire. From this latter couple a large English family surnamed Galton descend, including those who in the early 19th century resided at the aforesaid Duddeston House, at Warley Hill in Shropshire, and at Hadzor House, Worcestershire. A daughter Adele married John Kaye Booth, M.D., of Bush House, Yorks.

By his second marriage, Robert Barclay, M.P., married Sarah-Anne Allardice (1750-1833). Their eldest son Robert, had his maternal and paternal properties settled upon him and took his mother's surname, and so from him descend the families of Allardice

of Allardice & Urie. One of his sisters married John Innes of Cowie, and another married Hudson Gurney, of Keswick, Northumberland.

Having observed a move by descendants into England, I thought an example of some Irish descendants would be of interest. Claud Hamilton (d.1638) Lord Strabane, was, through a descent from the Royal House of Stewart, a descendant of The Bruce. He married Jean Gordon and their daughter:

Catherine married Owen Wynne, Esq.

|
Lewis Wynne of Hazlewood, Co.Sligo, m. Rebecca Bingham

|
Owen Wynne of Haslewood, M.P., m. Catherine Ffolliott

|
Lucy Wynne m Anderson Saunders of Newtown Saunders, Co.Wicklow

|
Richard Saunders, of Newtown Saunders, Co.Wicklow, m. Anne Parker

|
Owen Saunders, (d.1831) of Largay, Co. Cavan, m. Mary Anne Sadlier
And they had four known children:

|
Richard, of Largay, Co. Cavan

Henry, of Greyfort, Co. Tipperary

Ellen, who married Thomas Sadlier, of Sopwell Hall

Jemima, who married Sir Edward Synge, Bt.

Whilst I appreciate that some of those whom I have mentioned may have owned property it is a fact that with the huge families common to bygone centuries that the majority of offspring of all but the extremely rich, or eldest son, will have had to make their own way in the world. It was normal to leave the family inheritance to the eldest surviving son, failing whom to someone else of the head of the family's choice, often only to someone prepared to adopt that surname and arms, if any. Whilst many in Scotland had designations indicating that they owned or feued property, it was not always of a substantial size sufficient to endow all the children with an inheritance or the girls with sizeable dowries. This meant marriage to ordinary folk, with the boys often taking apprenticeship indentures for quite ordinary trades, or joining the military or Honourable East India Company's Service - which seems packed with Scots!

Sir Thomas Innes, then Lord Lyon, (*Scots Heraldry*, Edinburgh, 1934) is quoted by John Buchan, M.P., (who wrote the Preface), as saying that the great proportion of Scotsmen regarded themselves with justice as gently born, and good birth and long descent carried a popular prestige which was denied to mere acres and money-bags. In the Preface to the second edition Sir Thomas states that in 1700 over 50% of the

population of Scotland believed that they were descended from the aristocracy. Another good example of this is Sir Harry Lauder, (1870 – 1950), who wrote in his memoirs that he well remembered his grandfather John (1818 -1888) telling him never to forget that they were descended from Lauders of the Bass. Yet the Lauders lost The Bass, after 600 years, in the middle of the 17th century.

It is therefore always possible that you, reader, may find a strand of lineage which takes you back to Robert the Bruce.

Below are a number of families and individuals who can claim descent from Robert the Bruce:

ABERCROMBY, notably the Lords Sempill

ADAIR, of Ballymena

AGNEW, of Bambarroch, Wigtonshire

ALLARDICE, of Allardice; and of Urie

ANDERSON, of Bourhouse (now Bowerhouse) East Lothian

ANSTRUTHER, of Balcaskie

BAILLIE, of Jerviswood

BAILLIE, John, Minister of Elsdon, Northumberland (1810-1888).

BAILLIE-HAMILTON, Earls of Haddington and their cadets

BALFOUR, of Trenaby, Orkney; of Elwick; of Pharay; of Garth; of Muquwhanny

BARCLAY, David, of Youngbery, Hertfordshire

BAVARIA, Prince Charles Louis, Duke of

BELLENDEN, of Auchnole & Broughton, and the later Lords Roxburgh with this surname

BELLENDEN, William, in Ulster

BLAIR, of Blair

BOHEMIA, Edward of, Count Palatine of the Rhine (d. 10th March, 1663)

BONAR, Alfred Guthrie (alive 18th century)

BONAR, Thomson, of Camden, Kent (1780-1828)

BONAR, John, in Kilgraston

BONAR, Reverend John, Minister of Torpichen

BORTHWICK, main family including the Lords; of Borthwickbrae, Selkirks; of Pilmuir; etc

BRODIE, of Brodie

BROUN, of Coulston, East Lothian, plus the Berwickshire branches of that family.

CAMPBELL, Earls of Argyll & cadets

CARMICHAEL, main family, notable Earls of Hyndford

CARNEGIE, notably the Earls of Southesk and cadets

CHARTERIS, of East Lothian (through the Swintons) notably the later Earls of Wemyss

CHICHESTER, notably the Marquesses of Donegal and their cadets

GRATTAN-BELLEW, Sir Charles, 4th Bt., (1887-1948) and his descendants

CLARKE-WELLWOOD, Andrew, of Comrie Castle, Perthshire

COCHRANE, notably the Earls of Dundonald and their cadets; of Waterside, Ochiltree, & Kilmarnock

COCKBURN, of Clerkington; of Newhall

CONGALTON, of that Ilk & descendants
 CORNEWALL, of Delbury
 COULTHART, of Coulthart & Largmore; of Collyn
 CRANSTOUN, in Glenraith, Peebleshire; of that Ilk; Lords Cranstoun
 CRAWFORD, of Kilbirnie
 CRICHTON, of Rankeillour; of Frendraught
 CUMIN, of Relugas, Moray; and several in the H.E.I.C.S.
 CUMMING, of Earnside
 CUNNINGHAM, notably the Earls of Glencairn; of Corshill; of Cuttiswray; of Syid; of
 Aschinyards; of Montgrenane; and of Oakhampton, Devon.
 DAVY, Alastair John George, Lt., Queen's-Own Highlanders, (born 30th August, 1944)
 DICK, only some
 DOUGLAS, most of the principal branches and cadets of this vast family
 DRUMMOND, the later Earls of Perth and their descendants
 DUNDAS, of Harvieston
 DUNLOP, of that Ilk and their descendants
 EDMONSTONE, of Duntreath &c
 ELPHINSTONE, notably the Lords, and cadets
 ERSKINE, Earls of Mar; Earls of Buchan, and cadets
 FERGUSON, of Kilkerran
 FLEMING, notably Lords; Earls of Wigton; and cadets
 FORBES, notably Lords; Earls of Granard; of Corse; of Craigievar, with cadets
 FORBES, Reverend John, minister at Delf, Holland
 FORREST, the Gimmersmill, Haddington, family
 FOULIS, of Colinton
 FRASER, of Inverallochy
 FULLERTON, of Fullarton
 GALTON, John Howard, of Hadzor House, Worcestershire
 GARDYNE, of Middleton
 GAVIN, Mary Turner (d.1845). The village of Gavinton, Berwicks, is named after this family.
 GIBSON-MAITLAND, many
 GORDON, of Aboyne; Earls of Sutherland; Earls of Huntley
 GRAEME, of Garvock (the later family)
 GRAHAM, of Fintry; of Callander; of Williamwood; of Kilport; of Balgowan; of Eskbank
 GRATTAN-BELLEW, present baronets and their descendants
 GRAY, Reverend John Hamilton, of Camtyne
 GUILD, the family of Demple Mains, after 1805
 GURNEY, Hudson, of Keswick
 GUTHRIE, of Guthrie; of Gagie
 HALKETT, Sir Robert, (d.c1597) of Pitfirrane, and his descendants
 HALL, baronets, of Dunglass, East Lothian, and descendants
 HAMILTON, most who can make a claim back to the original family
 HAYS, of Locherworth; of Yester; of Nunraw; of Smithfield; of Linplum; of Belton; of
 Lawfield; of Duns castle; of Killour; Marquesses of Tweeddale

HEPBURNS, of Whitsome, Berwicks; of Beanston, East Lothian; of Kirklandhill; of Smeaton, E.L., (today surnamed Buchan-Hepburn) of Banglaw; of Malcolmstoun; of Bairfoord, E.L.; of Alderstoun, E.L.; of Adinstoun, E.L.; of East Craig; of Waughton, E.L.; of Nunraw or Whitecastle, E.L.
 HOMES, of Polwarth; of Kimmerghame; of Renton; of Blackadder; all in Berwickshire.
 HOPE, Charles, 1st Earl of Hopetoun (d.1742) and his descendants
 INNES, of Stow
 JOHNSTONE, of Alva
 KEITH, from 5th Lord Marischal and his descendants
 KENNEDY, of Craigoch; of Kelhenzie; of Cullearn; Earls of Cassilis
 KER, some
 KIRKWOOD, James, W.S., (d.c1647) in Dunbar, East Lothian, and his descendants
 LAUDER, all the principal branches from the 14th century on
 LEITH, of Whitehaugh
 LESLIE, notably the Earls of Rothes
 LINDSAY, of the Byres; Earls of Crawford
 LIVINGSTONE, Alexander 5th Lord, and his descendants
 LYONS, of Glamis; of Balmurchie; of Kirkmichael; of Ogil; of Cossens
 MACALESTER, of Loup; of Kennox
 MACKAY, of Far; 2nd/3rd Lords Reay & their descendants
 MACKENZIE, of Kilcoy; of Scatwell
 MACLEOD, of that Ilk, at least from the 20th Chief (d.1801)
 MCADAM, William, (d.late 19th c) of Ballochmorrie
 MAITLAND, most people with this surname who can claim a link to the main family
 MAKGILL, of Rankeillour
 MAULE, of Brechin; of Navar; Lords Panmure
 MAXWELL, of Pollock (later Baronets and their families)
 MENZIES, of Culdares; of Cardney
 MILNE-HOME, David William (d.1918) of Wedderburn & Paxton, Berwickshire.
 MITCHELL-INNES, of Parsonsgreen, Edinburgh; of Ayton Castle, Whitehall, and Millbank, Berwickshire.
 MONRO, of Auchenbowie
 MONTGOMERY, of Skelmarbie; Earls of Eglinton and their descendants
 MURRAY, of Philiphaugh; of Touchadam; of Polmaise; of Ahercairney
 NAPIER, of Merchiston (18th & 19th c)
 NISBET, Alexander, the famous herald
 OGILVY, of Banff; of Forglen; of Innerichnie; of Auchorsk
 OLIPHANT, of Aberdalgy; Lords
 ORANGE, William of, King of Great Britain & Ireland (d.1702)
 PLAYFAIR, a great many in the 19th century
 PRESTON, of Preston; of Craigmillar Castle
 PRINGLE, numerous, notably the Stitchill family in Berwicks; of Lochton; of Graycrook; of Torsance
 PURVES, Sir Alexander, Bt., (d.1812) and his descendants

RALSTON, of Ralston
 RAMSAY, of Edgelaw; of Dalhousie; of Camden; of Iddingtoun [today – Edington] Berwickshire;
 of Cockpen
 ROBERTSON, of Muirton, Elgin; of Gladney, Fife; of Kinlockmoidart, Invernessshire.
 ROBERTSON, William, Principal of Edinburgh University (d.1793)
 RUTHERFURD, of Hunthill; Lords Rutherford
 SANDILANDS, notably Lords Torpichen
 SAUNDERS, of Greypont, Co.Tipperary; of Largay, Co.Cavan, Ireland
 SCOTT, numerous of this vast family
 SEMPILL, of Cathcart, Lanarks; the Lords
 SETON, of Mounie; of Touch; of Barns; of Carrieston; of Pitmedden; Viscounts Kingston; Earls
 of Winton; Earls of Dunfermline.
 SETON, James, merchant in Danzig in the 18th century
 SIBBALD, Colin (b.1812) and Margaret (1809) and their descendants
 ST.CLAIR & SINCLAIR, most branches of this ancient family
 SMYTHE, of Methven Castle, Perthshire
 SOMERVILLE, at least from the 6th Lord, and his descendants
 SPENS, Nathaniel, W.S., of Craigsanquhar (1805-1869) and his descendants
 STEWART, of Cardney; of Allanton; of Inverlunan; last Earls of Bothwell; of Whitelaw; of
 Sticks; of Ballechin; of Ardgowan; of Blackhall; of Amtullie; of Tullybeltyn; and all their
 descendants
 SUTHERLAND, Earls of
 SUTTIE, of East Lothian (19th century)
 SWINTON, of that Ilk, and their cadets
 SYDSERF, of that Ilk; of Ruchlaw & Howden
 TEMPLE-NUGENT-BRYDGES-CHANDOS-GRENVILLE, Richard, Duke of Buckingham
 and Chandos (1797-1861) and all his descendants
 URQUHART, of Meldrum; of Blyth
 VANS, of Bambarrock
 WALKER, of Dalry
 WALLACE (later when baronets)
 WEMYSS, of that Ilk, and some descendants and cadets
 WYNNE, Owen, M.P., of Haslewood, co.Sligo, Ireland.

Principal References:

Scottish Kings, a Revised Chronology of Scottish History, 1005 - 1625 by Sir Archibald H.
 Dunbar, Bart., Edinburgh, 1899.
The Royal Families of England, Scotland, and Wales, with their Descendants, etc., by Messrs,
 John and John Bernard Burke, London, vol. 1, 1848 and vol.2, 1851.
Lines of Succession by Jiri Louda & Michael MacLagan, London, 1981.
Robert The Bruce by Caroline Bingham, London, 1998.
Scottish Families database compiled by G.Lauder-Frost, copyright 2003.

www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk

What is it?

ScotlandsPeople is the official online source of parish registers, civil registration and census records for Scotland.

What exactly can you find on the Website?

Containing almost 37 million names, the ScotlandsPeople database is one of the world's largest resources of genealogical information and one of the largest single information resources on the Web. We provide a fully searchable index of Scottish births and baptisms from 1553-1903, marriages from 1553 to 1928 and deaths from 1855 to 1953. In addition, indexed census data is available from 1881 to 1901. To respect privacy of living people, internet access has been limited to birth records over 100 years old, marriage records over 75 years, and death records over 50 years. **The website is a wonderful tool to help you trace your family roots and build your family tree.**

The site also includes digital images of most of these records, which you can access through the index entries. This means you can download, view, save and print images of many of the original documents. You can also order from the site official extracts of any register entries of interest.

How much does it cost?

You can log on to the homepage of the website by going to www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk Once registered on the website, users only need to enter their username and password each time they return. For a fee of £6 sterling (approximately US\$11) payable by credit card, the user can access the index database and images (where available) and is entitled to 30 "page credits" over a period of 48 hours. Each page of index entries you download costs 1 credit, and each image costs 5 credits. Once you have downloaded an image you are free to refer to it again as often as you like. In addition, if you want to order an official extract of any register entry found in the index, you can do so online for a fee of £10 sterling (approximately US\$18). Your request will be fulfilled by the General Register Office for Scotland who will post the extract to you.

RECORDS OF TRADES AND CRAFTS

in the National Archives of Scotland

Outlined here is the range of records relating to crafts and trades for those whose research has led them to these fields. In addition to the sources identified below, you should also check the CLIO textbase of private records, available in the Historical Search Room (see below), and the records of Testaments when searching for individual craftsmen. The brackets indicate the NAS reference.

Craft of Trade Guilds and Incorporations records are likely to include lists of members, accounts and minutes dealing with regulations, donations to poor members, apprenticeships and elections of officeholders. These may often give family relationships, such as “son of”.

Baxters: Haddington, 1582 – 1684 [B30/18/1]

Bonnetmakers: Stewarton, 1673 – 1790 [GD1/300]

Carters: Leith, 1657 – 1977 [GD399]

Cordiners: Edinburgh Canongate, 1584-1733, 1843-52 [GD1/14]; Edinburgh 1477/8 – 20th century [GD348]; Haddington, 1605 – 1755 [B30/18/2] and 1610 – 1882 [GD302/62-6, 128-9]; Selkirk, 1535 – 1888 [GD1/13]

Fleshers: Ayr, c1661-1891 [E870/6]; Haddington, 1741 – 1836 [B30/18/3]

Goldsmiths: Edinburgh and Glasgow, 1525 – 1964 [GD1/472]

Hammermen: Burntisland, 1648 – 1742 [B9/13/2]; Haddington, 1627 – 1868 [GD302/29, 130-6]; Linlithgow, [GD76/390]; Musselburgh, 1761-1821 [B52/8/4-6 and B52/14/67]; Perth, 1568 – 1916 [GD1/427]

Maltmen: Dysart, 17th century [GD164/70, 75]

Skinners: Haddington, 1682 – 1801 [GD1/39/3/1]; transcript of sederunt book, 1745 – 1771 [GD302/100]

Tailors: Edinburgh, 1446 – 1881 [GD1/12/1 – 68]; Potterow, Edinburgh, 1551 – 1696 [GD1/399]; Linlithgow, 1625 – 1847 [GD76/385-9]; Dunbar, 1866-7 [GD302/90]

Weavers: Ayr, c1657-1849 [E870/5]; Burntisland, 1618 – 1864 [B9/15]; Haddington, 1786 – 1852 [B30/18/9]

Wrights: Culross, 1815 – 42 [GD1/977]; Musselburgh, 1574 – c1883 [B52/8/1-3]

Wrights and Masons: Haddington, 1533 – 1915 [B30/18/4-8 and B30/22]; Leith, 1821-35 [GD1/943]. For details of records of masons and freemasons see David Stevenson's *The First Freemasons* (1988) Appendix 2.

Incorporations of Crafts: Dunfermline, 1593 – 1656 [B20/20/4; Haddington, 1758-9 [GD98/15/48]; Linlithgow guildry, 1652 – 1959 [GD1/634]; Selkirk, 1717 – 1824 [B68/8/2]

Other mutual benefit societies:

Society of Free Fishermen of Newhaven, 1572 – 1990 [GD265]

The Ancient Fraternity of Free Gardeners of East Lothian, 1674 – 1940 [GD420]

Minute book of the Woolcombers Society, 1755-9 [CS96/1943].

The National Archives also hold microfilm of the following:

Brechin tailors minute book, 1660 – 1775 (original in Angus Archives) [RH4/140]

Edinburgh Hammermen charters, 1501 – 1686 (original in Edinburgh City Archives) [RH4/11]

Inverness Hammermen minute book, 1690 – 1861 (original now lost) [RH4/94]

Burgh Records

Indexed lists of admissions of burgesses of Edinburgh, Edinburgh Canongate, Glasgow and Dumbarton have been published by the Scottish Record Society (see *Scottish Texts and Calendars* published by the Scottish History Society for details). For other burghs you will need to search the burgess rolls or court books of the appropriate burgh, many of which are held in local archives. Burgh court books also contain a great deal of information relating to the regulation of crafts. For further information on burgh records you should consult *Tracing Scottish Local History* (Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1994).

Apprenticeship Records

Some Indentures are registered in the Register of Deeds. Others are scattered among collections of private papers. There is also a series of Edinburgh indentures covering the period 1613 – 1783 [RH9/17/272-326]. Lists of Edinburgh apprentices, 1583 – 1755, have been published by the Scottish Record Society.

From 1710 Stamp Duty was charged on indentures. Records of Scottish apprentices survive in the Stamp Board's Apprenticeship Books, 1710 – 1811, [IR1] and these are kept at the Public Record Office at Kew, Surrey.

Friendly Societies and Trade Unions

Friendly Societies were formed in the 18th and 19th centuries for the mutual benefit of the members. Rules and regulations of trade associations, friendly societies, unions, co-operative and building societies are to be found in the Friendly Society records [FS]. These range from the Brotherly Society of Coopers of Leith, to the Tranent Benevolent Society of Colliers, and the Inverness Cabmen's Union. A very few also give a list of members. The records are listed in Ian MacDougall's *A Catalogue of some Labour Records in Scotland* (Scottish Labour History Society, 1978). Friendly Society records for Free Church ministers can also be found in CH3/515 – 517.

Records relating to early trade union activity can be found in court records – for example JC26/250 relates to the trial of James Granger who was charged with entering into a combination to raise the wages of weavers in 1788; records seized from the

Scottish Weavers' Association of 1808-13 are in preparation for the trial of a number of its members in 1813 [AD14/13/8].

Sources held elsewhere

If you are carrying out genealogical research, you should check with the National Library of Scotland, local archives, libraries and museums and, indeed, the library of the Scottish Genealogy Society, for their holdings of craft records. For example, the Royal College of Surgeons in Edinburgh holds the records of the Society of Barbers from 1716. You should also check the surveys of the National Register of Archives (Scotland) available at the NAS West Register House. The Scottish Record Association has produced a series of useful datasheets detailing records held locally throughout Scotland. Copies may be purchased from the NAS.

NAS Edinburgh Archives

If you are planning to visit the Historical Search Room at H.M. General Register House, (Princes Street) or the West Search Room in West Register House, (Charlotte Square). They are open to the public, Monday to Friday, 9 a.m. to 4.45 p.m. For further details of their services and facilities please obtain their information leaflet *Using Our Archives*. Email: research@nas.gov.uk

DATES FOR YOUR DIARY - 2004

Note: visits to New Register House are at 6.30 p.m.

17 June	Thursday - Members' visit to New Register House.
19 June	Thursday - Members' visit to New Register House.
19 June	Saturday - South Ayrshire History Fair, Walker Rooms, Troon.
24 June	Thursday - Members' visit to New Register House.
1 July	Thursday - Members' visit to New Register House.
15 July	Thursday - Members' visit to New Register House.
5 August	Thursday - Members' visit to New Register House.
19 August	Thursday - Members' visit to New Register House.
2 September	Thursday - Members' visit to New Register House.
15 September	Wednesday - society meeting: Neil Gunn's <i>Landscape & People: the Near and the Far</i> , by Lt.Cdr.Dairmid Gunn,OBE. n.b. The SGS Library will be closed this evening.
16 September	Thursday - Members' visit to New Register House.
30 September	Thursday - Members' visit to New Register House.
15 October	Friday - society meeting: <i>Genealogical Sources in the National Library of Scotland</i> by Janice McFarlane, of the National Library.
8 November	Monday - society meeting: <i>The Districts of Marchmont, Sciennes and the Grange in Edinburgh</i> , by Malcolm Cant.

EAST INDIA REGISTER & DIRECTORIES

1768-1860

By Michael McEvoy

The East India Company was originally formed by a Royal Charter in 1600, but the first list that I am aware of showing its employees was published in 1768, then with gaps, annually to 1799, afterwards half-yearly. They were most likely intended for circulation amongst the Company's employees. Lists also include European inhabitants (to 1837) and Mariners not in the service of the East India Company.

The title varied slightly in the early years, but it commonly became known as **The East India Register & Directory** [1803-1844]. From 1845 to **The East India Register & Army List**; and after the Indian Mutiny - **The Indian Army & Civil Service List** in 1861. Just to confuse you the copies in the India Office section of the British Library are usually titled 'India Lists' !

These Directories contain information on all areas where the Company had a significant presence, St. Helena, Canton, Prince of Wales Island, Malacca, and Sumatra as well as the Indian sub-continent. They list the Company's Directors, the London based Civil servants, Company regulations, Students at College with their dates of appointment, and many other details relevant to running the Company's business.

Many thousands of its employees came from Great Britain and Ireland and these little books can shed some light on many aspects its employees had to encounter abroad, especially the education of the teenage Students and Cadets, who later became Civil servants or Army/Navy Officers etc. Many were educated to University standards from the age of 14 to 18, but first had to be '*well grounded in Arithmetic, Caesar & Virgil, the Greek Testament and Xenophon*'. They then were instructed in the local languages, and much else.

Names and addresses of stockholders (1822-1858).

The 'Establishment' or employees of the East India Company is extensive.

It is separated into the Dependencies - B  ng  l, B  mb  y, Fort St. George (Madras), then Sumatra, Prince of Wales Island etc.

The main lists show :-

- Civil servants, many with year of appointment;
- Army/Navy Officers with dates of appointment, Regiment, if on Furlough or attached or seconded elsewhere;
- European inhabitants (alphabetical) with occupation and Town if outside the main City.

- Surname indexes to Military and Civil servants are usually given for each area.
- Ships' names - tonnage, owners, Officers and voyages are shown.
- Casualties since the last publication (resignations, invalided, deaths at sea / elsewhere, deaths of pensioners).
- Births, marriages, and deaths are an unusual feature (1808/9 to 1844). Most events are dated.

Births omit child's and mother's Christian names - either 'the lady of Thomas Yeld at Benares, of a son/daughter', or 'Mrs Harry Simpson, of a son/daughter'.

- Marriages show both parties' names, with place of marriage (from circa 1830). Some also name the bride's Father.
- Deaths seem to be few in number, possibly omitting some lower ranking personnel. However many entries show ages at death, even of infants. Some entries are more descriptive than others. The age at death was probably introduced between 1832 and 1839.

Other interesting details that can be found hidden away are the Tables of Distances in India and Indian coins, weights and measures - an amazing variety !

An advertisement (August 1811 edition) for 'Gentlemen Proceeding to India' recommends some of the following: 'Braces, Cloth Pantaloon, Tin Sugar Canister & Padlock, Pounds of Tobacco, in half pounds, to give to the sailors for little jobs'.

They thought of everything !!

Where can copies be found ? The two best sources are in the libraries of the Oriental and India Office, British Library, London (readers ticket required), and the Society of Genealogists, London.

The British Library India Office section has all the records of the East India Company, including the Birth, Death, and Marriage Registers, available on microfilm. Copies can be obtained from the films at a nominal fee. They are not to be found at the Family Record Centre.

I have so far published five copies of these Directories on microfiche [1808, 1811, 1821, 1831, 1851]. A copy of my catalogue can be obtained from MM Publications, The White Cottage, The Street, Lidgate, near Newmarket, Suffolk, CB8 9PP (please enclose a stamped addressed envelope).

This article first appeared in The Genealogists' Magazine, London, December 2003. Because of the vast number of Scots engaged in the Honourable East India Company's Service we have very kindly been given permission to reprint it. For those who would like to know more about the company, John Keay's excellent book The Honourable Company - A History of the East India Company (published by Harper Collins in 1991) is worth reading.

H.E.I.C.S. – A family noted.

An example of a Scottish family in the Honourable East India Company's Service can be found in this monumental inscription from Inveresk with Musselburgh, East Lothian, parish churchyard:

Charles Stewart, late Commander of the H.E.I.C.'s ship *Airley Castle* died 23rd August 1817, aged 69 years. His wife Mary Stuart [sic] died 4th September 1825, aged 52 years. Their third daughter Wertlie, died 26th June 1829, aged 26 years. Their eldest son, James, died May 1796, aged 10 months. Their second son, Francis, civil servant in the H.E.I.C.S., died at St.Helena on 23rd December 1817 aged 21 years. Their third son, Walter, a Lieutenant in the H.E.I.C.S.'s 12th Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry, died at Poonah, India, 2nd October 1826, aged 22 years. Their fourth son, James, Colonel in H.E.I.C.S., died 11th February 1864, aged 57 years. Their youngest daughter Amelia died 29th May 1888, aged 78 years, widow of James Robertson, H.E.I.C.'s service. Their youngest son, John Stewart of Eskgrove, Writer [solicitor] to H.M.Signet, died at Eskgrove on 1st July 1890 aged 76 years. His wife Isabella Hunter died 28th July, 1857, aged 44 years. The elder son of John & Isabella Stewart, Charles, also a W.S., died at Edinburgh 27th July 1927 aged 74 years. Their daughter Isabella Hunter Stewart died at Edinburgh 7th September 1932 aged 75 years; their son James Robertson Hunter Stewart, died 18th November 1941, aged 84 years.

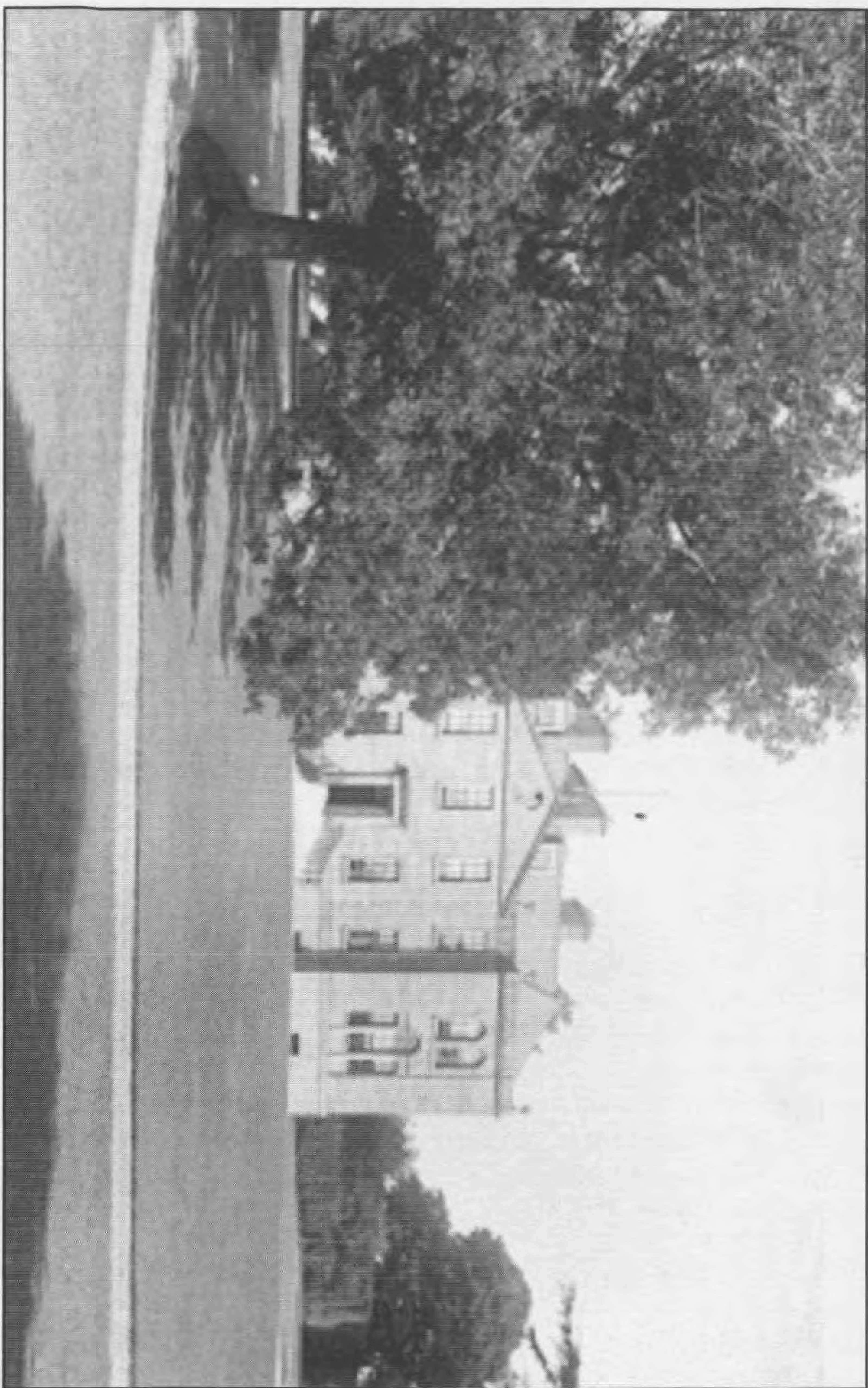
Mrs. Jane Thom or Hutton, relict of Robert Hutton, died at Liverpool aged 46 years, being a servant and friend of the Charles Stewart family. She was born 20th October 1789 and died 12th May, 1875.

Family Seats Series: Thurston House, East Lothian

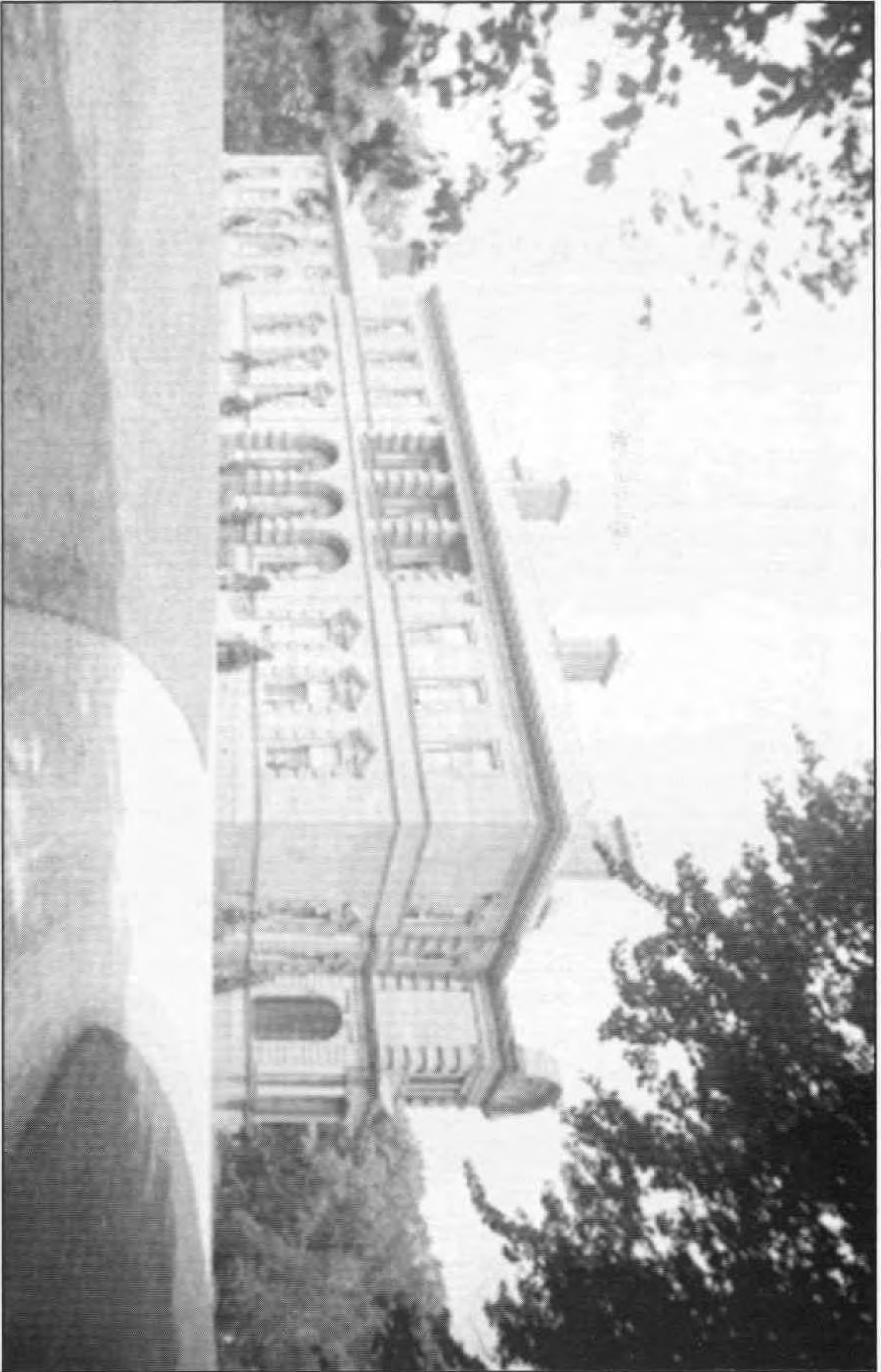
This splendid house, with magnificent interiors, was the seat of a branch of the Hunter family and was located at the hamlet of Innerwick, near Dunbar.

In 1843 a James Hunter is on record as the proprietor. R.Hunter of Thurston, J.P., and Colonel 7th Madras Cavalry, succeeded him and he in turn was succeeded by his eldest son, Richard Hunter of Thurston (1851-1910), a Justice of the Peace for both Berwickshire & East Lothian, and Depute Lieutenant of the latter county. He married in 1885, Evelyn, 2nd daughter of Sir William Miller, (1809-1887) 1st baronet, of Manderston, nr. Duns, Berwickshire, who had made a fortune trading in Russia. Upon Richard Hunter's decease his wife remarried, in 1919, Alfred Mitchell-Innes (1864-1950) a much-noted diplomat. It would appear that Evelyn continued to reside at the Hunter home as she died at Thurston House at the end of 1946.

This was the age of crippling Death Duties and tragically Thurston House was demolished in 1952. Its stable range survives.



Thurston House, East Lothian.



Thurston House, East Lothian.

A Family Historian's Alphabet

This list of sources compiled by D.Richard Torrance is by no means exhaustive and details of further sources would be welcomed by the editor.

A –

Acts

Acts of the Lords of Council (Acta Dominorum Concilii) 1501-1514 – a calendar of deeds is available for this period. Those for 26 March 1501-27 January 1502 have been transcribed by J.A. Crawford and published by the Stair Society, 1943.

Acts of the Lords of Council & Session (Acta Dominorum Concilii et Sessionis) – a calendar is available covering 1532-1559. Selected cases have been transcribed from 27 March 1532 – 5 July 1533, edited by Ian H. Shearer and published by the Stair Society, 1951.

Acts and Decrees – For those family historians who are able to trace back to the sixteenth century these records have great potential but, unfortunately, are largely unindexed and may be hard to read. A calendar is available for 1501-1514. [All these calendars are available at the National Archives of Scotland]. One example the author has unearthed relates to a loan being made to an impoverished university student on the continent. It is the only reference to this sojourn abroad.

In 1544 the reverend David Henderson raised an action 'against Maist. Thomas McClellan son and apparent heir to Gilbert McClellan of Barmagachan for payment of £42 given in loan in his 'grete necessite and mister in the college of Naverne within the universitie of Paris'. The decret was given against the defender. [NAS – Acts & Decrees v.1/490.]

Acts of Parliament – These have been printed and indexed. Much of the early material is in Latin with scribe's abbreviations. However, the index gives a good indication as to the content of a given section. *Acts of Parliament of Scotland, 1124-1707*, ed. T. Thomson and C. Innes, 12 vols. Edinburgh, 1814-1875.

Adoption records – There is a need amongst many adopted children to trace their natural parents. Records do exist and there are bodies who will help them do this. Birthlinking is one of the main Scottish groups who assist adopted people. To find out more go to - <http://www.birthlink.org.uk/>

Advertising material – local trades directories often carry adverts for established local firms from which may be gleaned works and telegram addresses, telephone numbers, a list of services provided and possibly illustrations. Newspapers carried similar adverts but in the eighteenth and nineteenth century land for sale and shipping movements were widely advertised as were recruitment adverts. Two works may help track down available directories:

:

British Directories (up to 1950). Gareth Shaw & Allison Tipper, Leicester 1989.
Scottish Trades, Professions, Vital Records and Directories.
D. Richard Torrance, Aberdeen 1998.

For Newspapers:

Directory of Scottish Newspapers. J.P.S. Ferguson, Edinburgh, 1984.
Newsplan, - Report of the Newsplan project in Scotland September 1994.
British Library Board, London 1994.

INDEXES

Dalkeith Advertiser Index, 1951 - 1954. [ms. at Roslin Library].
Index of the Dumfries & Galloway Standard & Advertiser & its predecessors, 1777 - 1930. 8 vols., James Urquhart, Dumfries, 1980 - 1989.
Index to the Glasgow Herald, 1906 - 1978. Glasgow.
19th Century Indexes to Inverness Newspapers are held at Inverness Library.
Index to the Stirling Journal & Advertiser, 1820 - 1970; & Stirling Observer, 1836 - 1856. District Library, Stirling, & University of Stirling, 1978 - 1988.
Index to the Times. 1785 - 1989+. London.

Alumni – these are lists of students and graduates attending universities. The sort of information to be found may include: Parents names, home address, date of birth, date matriculated, date of degrees, sporting achievements, subsequent jobs, wife's name, children's names, honours bestowed, date of death. Some of the principal published sources are:

GENERAL

A Biographical Dictionary of Scottish Graduates to AD 1410.
D.E.R. Watt, Oxford 1977.
Index to English speaking students at Leyden University, 1575 - 1875.
Edward Peacock, Index Society, 1884.
Les Etudiants Etrangers a l'universite de Paris au XV siecle,
[some Scottish students] A.L. Gabriel in Annales de l'Universite de Paris, vol. 29, 377-400.
Registers of Students in the Scots Colleges at Douai, Rome, Madrid, Valladolid and Ratisbon, 1581 - 1900. New Spalding Club, Aberdeen, 1906.
Scottish Students at Helmstedt University, 1585 - 1612. Scottish Historical Review, xxiv.
Scottish Students at Louvain University. Scot. Hist. Rev. xxv. 329-334.
Scottish Students at the Collegium Germanicam,
Rev. Mark Dilworth, Innes Review XIX, no.1, 1968.
Scottish Students in Heidelberg, 1386-1662.
W. Caird Taylor, Scottish Historical Review, vol.5, 1908.
The Scottish Nation in the University of Orleans,
ed. John Kirkpatrick, Scot. Hist. Soc. Misc. 1904.
The Scottish College at Douai,
with a list of personnel, 1656 - 1760. J.H. Baxter, Scottish Historical Review, xxiv.

ABERDEEN

A Roll of Graduates of the University of Aberdeen 1956-1970
with supplement 1860-1955. L. Donald, Aberdeen 1982.

Aberdeen alumni at other universities, 1494-1911.

1. Oxford & Cambridge. Aberdeen University Studies, no.51, Aberdeen, 1911.

Alumni & Graduates in Arts of the Aberdeen Colleges, 1850-1860,
F. McDonnell, St. Andrews, 1996.

Fasti Academiae Mariscallanae Aberdonensis, 1593 - 1860.

P.J. Anderson & J.F.K. Johnstone. New Spalding Club, 3 volumes: - 4,18,19.

Officers and Graduates of University and King's College, Aberdeen.

Ed. P.J.Anderson. New Spalding Club, Aberdeen 1893.

Roll of Graduates of the University of Aberdeen, 1860-1900.

W. Johnston, Aberdeen University Studies, Aberdeen, 1900.

Roll of Alumni in Arts of the University and King's College of Aberdeen, 1596 - 1860, P.J.Anderson, Aberdeen 1900.

Roll of the Graduates of the University of Aberdeen 1860 - 1900.

W. Johnston, Aberdeen 1906: with Roll of Graduates 1901 - 1925; with supplement 1860 - 1900
compiled by Theodore Watt, Aberdeen 1935.

CAMBRIDGE

Alumni Cantabrigiensis to 1900. 10 vols. J.A. Venn, Cambridge, 1922 - 1953.

Biographical Register of the University of Cambridge to 1500.

A.B. Emden, Cambridge, 1963.

EDINBURGH

A Catalogue of the Graduates in the Faculty of Arts, Divinity & Law of the University of Edinburgh since its Foundation, 1553-1858. Bannantyne Club, 1858.

Edinburgh University. List of the graduates in medicine from 1705 - 1866.

Edinburgh, 1866.

GLASGOW

Munimenta Alme Universitatis Glasguensis. Maitland Club, 3 vols. plus index vol., 1854.

The Matriculation Albums of the University of Glasgow, from 1728 - 1858.

William Innes Addison, Glasgow 1913.

A Roll of Graduates of the University of Glasgow from 1727 - 1897.

William Innes Addison, Glasgow 1898.

OXFORD

Alumni Oxoniensis, 1500 - 1714. 4 vols. Joseph Foster, Oxford, 1891 - 1892.

Alumni Oxoniensis, 1715 - 1886. 4 vols. Joseph Foster, Oxford, 1888.

ST. ANDREWS

The Graduation Roll of the University of St. Andrews.

Ed. J. Maitland Anderson. Scot. Hist. Soc., 3rd S., vol.8, 1926.

The Matriculation Roll of the University of St. Andrews.

Ed. J.M.Anderson. Scot. Hist. Soc., 3rd S., vol. 8, 1926.

Ancestor charts – Many family Scottish History Societies hold collections of these charts. The Scottish Genealogy Society puts these into the Family History Filing Cabinets for which there is a handlist a copy of which is on the Society's website..

Apprentice Rolls – Lists of apprentices have survived for several Scottish burghs and several lists have been published. They may record names of parents, name and profession of master, date of apprenticeship. Principally:

GENERAL

Patterns of migration of apprentices into Aberdeen & Inverness during the 18th & early 19th centuries. Ian D. Whyte, Scott. Geogr. Mag. vol. 102 Sept. 1986.

ABERDEEN

Aberdeen Apprentices 1622-1699, J.F. McDonnell, St. Andrews, 1994.

Aberdeen Apprentices 1700-1750, J.F. McDonnell, St. Andrews, 1994.

Aberdeen Apprentices 1751-1796, J.F. McDonnell, St. Andrews, 1994.

Register of Indentures of the burgh of Aberdeen, 1622 - 1878.

Scottish Notes & Queries, x, xi, xii.

EDINBURGH

Register of Edinburgh Apprentices, 1583-1800.

Ed. Francis J. Grant, Marguerite Wood. Scott. Rec. Soc., 3vols., 1906-1963.

FIFE

Some Fife Apprentices & Freeman, 1524-1899, Fife FHS journal, 1995, vol. 8 no.1

SHETLAND

Shetland Apprentice Agreements, 1791-1871, Shetland FHS journal 1993, nos. 6 & 7

Armorial achievements – HM Lyon Office in Edinburgh is where all Scottish coats of arms are registered. A useful website is that of the Heraldry Society of Scotland – www.heraldry-scotland.co.uk Many works have been published on the subject, of which:

The Nature of Arms, Robert Gayre of Gayre & Nigg, Edinburgh, 1961.

A System of Heraldry, Alexander Nisbet, Edinburgh, 1722, two volumes.

Roll of Scottish Arms,

Robert Gayre of Gayre & Nigg, & Reinold Gayre, Edinburgh, 1964 – two volumes.

Armorial Families, Arthur Charles Fox-Davies, London, 1929, 7th edition, two volumes.

Burke's General Armory, 1842 - 4th reprint of 1884 edition in 1969.

Double Tressure. [Journal of the Heraldry Society of Scotland, 1979 -]

Scottish Armorial Seals. W.R. Macdonald, Edinburgh 1904.

Scottish Arms, 2 vols. R.R. Stodart, Edinburgh, 1881.

Scots Heraldry. Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, Edinburgh 1956

An Ordinary of Arms contained in the Public Register of All Arms and Bearings in Scotland

by Sir James Balfour Paul, Lord Lyon King of Arms (2nd edition, Edinburgh 1903).

Army – There is a great wealth of published and manuscript material dealing with the army. Officers are very much easier to trace than other ranks. The annual and monthly Army directories will enable officer's careers to be traced. Hart's annual Directory may provide more detail as to campaigns. Soldiers killed in the First and Second World Wars are relatively easy to trace as the information is available on CD. The *London Gazette* is a good source for promotions and awards. Original papers, if they exist, are held at the PRO, Kew, other information may be held at the relevant Regimental Museums. To find out about published histories of regiments and other works on the army the National Library of Scotland on-line catalogue is a good place to start searching – www.nls.uk/ another source is a CD *Armies of the Crown* obtainable from Naval & Military Press, that contains bibliographies of regimental histories, details from www.naval-military-press.com

Records of Officers & Soldiers who have served in the British Army

Public Record Office, Kew, Surrey, Second edition, July 1985.

Army Records for Family Historians, Simon Fowler, PRO Guide No.2, London 1992.

Army Records for Family Historians, Simon Fowler & William Spencer, PRO Guide No.2, London 1998.

Army Service Records of the First World War, Simon Fowler, William Spencer, Stuart Tamblin, PRO, Kew, 1997.

Identifying your World War I Soldier from Badges and Photographs, Iain Swinerton, Bury 2001.

My Ancestor was in the British Army. How can I find out more about him?, M.J. & C.T. Watts, Society of Genealogists, 1992

Scottish Trades, Professions, Vital Records and Directories, D. Richard Torrance, Aberdeen 1998. Lists many works related to the armed forces.

Atlases of counties – Old atlases and maps may help identify where an ancestor lived particularly if town and farm names have changed over the years.

Audio tapes – These are a good way of gathering family information as all details are kept and are not dependent on how quickly the researcher can write. The sound of an ancestor's accent is preserved and they are particularly good for songs that held an importance for them.

Autograph books – where these exist they can throw light on the names of friends and family and also any famous people with whom our forebears came into contact. Autographs with dates may also help with researching further into the signatories.

This example comes from the compiler's paternal grandmother's autograph book and is by Sir Francis Carruthers Gould (1844-1925) a caricaturist and assistant editor of the Westminster Gazette who often caricatured the autograph book owner's father, William Allan MP.

Ancestors in Germany?

Prior to the twentieth century there was considerable movement,
both ways between Scotland and Germany.

Do you have German ancestors? Need assistance?

Then contact:

The Anglo-German Family History Society
20 Skylark Rise, Woolwell, Plymouth, Devon PL6 7SN.
Email: petertowey@eurobell.co.uk

This society has, for instance, a transcript to the registers
of the Edinburgh German Lutheran Church.

Volunteer and competent copy typists needed for society project. In MS Word or equivalent. If you have access to a computer and would be prepared to assist in the typing of 19th century minute books we would like to hear from you.

Please contact our editor on 01289 386779
or email: scotsfirstroots@btopenworld.com

The Book of Days – Robert Chambers, 1864

In most countries, ‘biting of one’s thumb’ in the direction of an individual is considered an insult and, in days of old, a challenge to a duel. However, the ‘licking of the thumb’ is a most ancient form of giving a solemn pledge or promise, and up until 1864 remained in Scotland as a legalized form of undertaking, or bargain.

Erskine, in his *Institutes*, says it was ‘a symbol anciently used in proof that a sale was perfected; which continues to this day in bargains of lesser importance among the lower ranks of the people—the parties licking and joining of thumbs: and decrees are yet extant, sustaining sales upon “summones of thumb-licking,” upon this, “That the parties had licked thumbs at finishing the bargain.”’

Proverbs and snatches of Scottish song may be cited as illustrative of this ancient custom; and, in the parts of Ulster where the inhabitants are of Scottish descent, it is still a common saying, when two persons have a community of opinion on any subject, ‘We may lick thooms upo’ that.’

The above history of the meaning of the licking of the thumb is just one of the thousands of interesting tidbits on life in Scotland one can find in Robert Chamber’s 1864 monumental masterpiece *The Book of Days*, a miscellany of popular antiquities associated with the calendar.

Robert Chambers was a prolific writer who is most famous for his enjoyable reference books, including *A History of the Rebellions in Scotland from 1638 to 1745*, *The Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen*, *The Cyclopedia of English Literature*, *The Life and Works of Robert Burns*, *Ancient Sea Margins*, and *The Domestic Annals of Scotland*. Sadly, knowledge of, and access to, these wonderful works of literature are limited. But in the case of Chambers’ *Book of Days*, that’s about to end.

In 1991, while on a vacation in Nova Scotia, an American named Michael Hillman happened upon a copy of *The Book of Days* while browsing through an old bookstore. “I was immediately taken by the book and, over the next year, closed my day sitting in bed reading the entries for that day. In that one year, I learned more about my heritage than I had in 17 years of schooling.”

“The only drawback to the book was that there was so much information in it, [that] it was difficult to find specific information.” For the next 13 years, the book sat in Michael’s library, and occasionally was opened to entertain guests by informing them of events that occurred on their birthdays, as seen from a 1864 perspective. “Without exception, I would invariably leave my guest sitting in the study happily reading the entries for their birthdays.”

“I was always interested in history, and *The Book of Days* gave me the motivation to begin exploring the history of my community, Emmitsburg, Maryland. Home of

America's first Catholic saint, Elizabeth Ann Seton, and the first Catholic college. Although Emmitsburg is a predominately Catholic town today, as I delved into its past, I was surprised to discover that it was founded by Scottish Methodists.

"Taking a page from Chambers, to whom the term 'brevity' could never be applied, I undertook what is now going into its eighth year, an effort not simply to identify the names of those who were the original Scottish founders, but to discover 'who' they were." However, as he soon discovered, the knowledge he sought was held by the decedents of the original Scottish settlers, now scattered around the world. While in days of old this would be a show stopper to his efforts to collect information, thanks to the Internet, all Michael had to do was build a web site and keep his fingers crossed that it's presence wouldn't be lost in cyberspace.

"I have to admit," Michael says, "I was a little bit disappointed at first. When I would type my town's name into a search engine, I would get returns like "Paula's Passion Pit of Pain and Pleasure" and hundreds of reality and hotel sites before the Historical Society site would come up. I realized that by itself, the Historical Society site didn't have a chance."

Over the next four years, Michael approached every community group, church and non-profit organization—like the master gardener program—in the Emmitsburg area and solicited their involvement in the creation of a single non-profit community web site. By banding together, the town of 2800 people was able to amass a 3500-page web site, something too large to be ignored by search engines.

"We're now ranked number one on every major search engine. When visitors log into our web site, www.emmitsburg.net, the first thing they see after the news headlines, are headlines of new additions to our history archives. But as we only posted one or two historical articles a week, we realized that we needed to make sure we gave our visitor something new every day to read. Which is where Chamber's *Book of Days* comes in."

"I realized that I could kill two birds with one stone by scanning in the book's pages and converting them into text, and putting them on line. The first bird being the need for a steady supply of interesting content for Emmitsburg's community web site. The second, and to me the far more important, was making *The Book of Days* accessible to anyone with access to a computer, and making it searchable."

"Now when I want to search for a particular item in the book, like 'Bogs in Scotland,' I can use the site's search engine to find it for me. No more frustrating hours of fruitless flipping of pages."

Michael is sympathetic to those who might vociferate that there is more to be gained by the discovery that comes along by the flipping through *The Book of Days'* 1700 pages than that which can be gained by directly assessing one's intended objective. "Reading the book on line doesn't even come close to the experience of

perusing through the book while sitting in front of a roaring fire on a cold winter night. But, by putting it on line, I'll be able to expose a whole new generation to the wonderful work of one of Scotland's finest."

You can follow Michael's progress in scanning *The Book of Days* at www.thebookofdays.com. Each day, the pages for the following day are added to the site. In addition, the site also contains indices on topics such as names mentioned in the book, traditions, events, and biographies, etc. If all goes according to plan, the effort will be completed December 24 of this year – exactly one year to the day after it began. "I'll keep *The Book of Days*' web site up as long as I live, but, to make sure the work is never lost, I'm planning on putting it on CD and giving it away to universities and historical societies (including the Scottish Genealogy Society's library) *gratis*. By doing so, *The Book of Days* will hopefully one day be in the 'electronic' libraries of hundreds of thousands of homes around the world."

Michael Hillman is the president of the Emmitsburg Historical Society, Maryland, U.S.A.

SOME RECENT ADDITIONS to the LIBRARY

Compiled by Dr. James Cranstoun, Hon. Librarian

Aberdeenshire: Kirkyards of Coull & Migvie, Logie-Mar & Coldstone	Sheila M. Spiers, comp.
Argyllshire, Mull & Ulva: M.I.s	G.A. Cessford et al
Ayrshire, Dalrymple Churchyard: M.I.s	Alloway & S. Ayrshire F.H.S
Berwickshire, Lauder: M.I.s	Borders F.H.S.
Croft History: Isle of Berneray, Vol.1	Bill Lawson
Croft History: Isle of Harris, Vols. 1,2,3	Bill Lawson
Croft History: Isle of Lewis, Vols. 2,4,5,6,8,9	Bill Lawson
Croft History: Isle of South Uist, Vol. 3	Bill Lawson
Croft History: Isle of St. Kilda	Bill Lawson
Dumfriesshire: 1851 Census: indexed transcriptions:	
Canonbie, Eskdalemuir, Ewes, Westerkirk	Graham & Emma Maxwell
East Lothian, Dirleton Churchyard: M.I.s	Gullane & Dirleton History Society
Examination of the surname Hunter, mainly in Scotland	T.F. Hunter
Harris families and how to trace them	Bill Lawson
Harris in history and legend	Bill Lawson
Harris Tweed: the story of a Hebridean industry	Francis Thompson
Historic Corstorphine and round about, Vol.1	A.S. Cowper
Historic Forfar:	
archaeological implications of development	E. Dennison & R. Coleman

Is yours an SS Great Britain family?	Adrian Ball
McCrae's Battalion: the story of the 16th Royal Scots	Jack Alexander
Midlothian: 1841 Census Indexes: Midcalder, Borthwick, Cranston, Newbattle, Penicuik, Newton	Lothians F.H.S.
My uncle George: recollections... in a Highland Manse	Alastair Phillips
Napier-McDonald Story, 2nd rev. ed.	M.D. Cram
No Ordinary Journey: John Rae; Arctic explorer 1813-1893	Ian Bunyan et al
Peeblesshire: 1851 Census: indexed transcriptions: Traquair, Lyne & Megget, Innerleithen, Peebles, Manor	Graham & Emma Maxwell
Perthshire: M.I.s: Moneydie, Redgorton, Kirkhill	Margaret Brown et al
Porteous Riot	Robert McNeil
Ross & Cromarty, Alness: 1851 Census Index	Highland F.H.S.
Rosyth Old Churchyard Lairs (1774-1896)	A.J. Campbell, comp.
Roxburghshire: 1851 Census: indexed transcriptions: Morebattle, Oxnam, Roxburgh, St Boswells, Smailholm, Sprouston, Stichel & Hume, Maxton, Linton, Lilliesleaf, Kelso, Jedburgh, Makerstoun, Melrose, Ednam, Eckford, Crailing, Bedrule	Graham & Emma Maxwell
Selkirkshire: 1851 Census: indexed transcriptions: Ettrick, Yarrow, Robertson	Graham & Emma Maxwell
Shetland Monumental Inscriptions, vols. 14-26	Shetland F.H.S.
St Clement's Church at Rodel, Harris	Bill Lawson
St Columba's Church at Aignish, Lewis	Bill Lawson
Story of the Crams of Glendevon	M.D. Cram
St. Quivox Parish, Ayrshire, Census Index	Hopkins, I.
Whispers from the back of beyond: researching family history in West Lothian	Matthew Fry
Wigtownshire, Leswalt Old Kirkyard: M.I.s	Dumfries & Galloway F.H.S.
World Book of Brownlies	Burke's Peerage

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Book Reviews

The Tartans of the Clan Chattan

by James D Scarlett

Published to celebrate the 70th Anniversary of the current Clan Chattan Association in 2003, *The Tartans of the Clan Chattan* by James D Scarlett is a major new work on the history of the tartans of Clan Chattan. Dating from the 13th Century, Clan Chattan is a confederation of several major Clans and many associated families based in Badenoch, Inverness-shire. James Scarlett's book is his tenth on tartans and Highland history. As a tartan weaver, Jamie's knowledge of the intricacies of the threadcounts and the origins of the dyes gives the reader a fascinating account of the design of the tartans. The history of the origin of the tartans is accompanied by their threadcounts and 23 colour plates of the individual tartans. The book also contains colour strips showing the relationships between the clan tartans within a carefully researched and analysed narrative.

Available from:

Clan Chattan Association, PO Box 13817, Penicuik, Midlothian, EH26 9YR

£9.00 US\$15. Postage and package: 1 copy 90p; Overseas £2.50 (US \$4);

2 copies £1.50 Overseas £4.50 (US \$7); 3 copies £2.00 O/seas £6.60 (US\$10).

1851 Census Roxburghshire, indexed transcriptions

[32 vols], by Graham & Emma Maxwell, 2003.

These are transcriptions for each of the 32 parishes of Roxburghshire with all the information that the Census Enumeration Books contain. Each volume has an alphabetical name index, which also gives the parish of birth. This is therefore a valuable additional tool for family history researchers. The series may seem expensive when compared with other census indexes (the Hawick volume, admittedly one of the largest ones, costs £14.99) but the presentation is clear and, as far as can be judged, reasonably accurate. These volumes could also be of use to local historians, studying changing occupational patterns and changes due to migration. Hawick in 1851, for instance, had 365 inhabitants who indicated they were born in Ireland. Not only is this one of the demographic effects of the potato famine but it is noticeable that many of the Irish were employed in the new woollen industry. Graham and Emma are already producing more transcriptions – some have already appeared for parishes in Peebles, Selkirk and Dumfriesshire – and more are promised for Berwickshire.

These works may be obtained from Graham Maxwell Ancestry Research Services Cleughside, Kirkpatrick Fleming, Lockerbie, Dumfriesshire DG11 3NG. e-mail: publishing@maxwells.freeseve.co.uk

Jim Cranstoun

Adventurers and exiles : the great Scottish exodus

by Marjory Harper.

Profile Books Ltd., London, www.profilebooks.co.uk

ISBN 1 86197 3047

In the last few years there has been a renewed interest in the historical phenomenon of Scottish emigration. Marjory Harper's study forms a valuable part of this trend and indicates how far the historiography of the topic has been broadened and deepened and become more complex in recent times, taking us far beyond the simple push/pull discourse of earlier historians. The book's nine chapters are arranged thematically : the various strands being the pre-eighteenth century tradition of emigration from Scotland, the element of compulsion which government and landed elites from time to time employed to achieve emigration; the pull for the young and adventurous to lands of new opportunity; the actual business of how the emigration was organised; the controversial issue of child emigration ; the experience of making the journey to the new country and settling there ; temporary emigration ; and the issue to what extent Scottish identity survived the transplantation process.

That Scotland should have a tradition of emigration should be no surprise. From medieval times until the eighteenth century our country was recognised as an impoverished one by foreign visitors and natives alike. Those who migrated to England, who became mercenary soldiers in mainland Europe or who moved to Ulster were following an economic imperative. Scottish emigration from the 1770s to the early twentieth century was part of a Europe-wide phenomenon. Between 1815 and 1914 over fifty million people left Europe for the Americas and Australasia. This movement of peoples was triggered by the vast population increases experienced from the 1750s onwards. Land hunger was an important factor in an increasingly congested Europe. If judged per head of population Scotland was high on the league table of emigrant nations. Between 1825 and 1914 over 1.8 million Scots emigrated. Of these 44% went to the United States, 28% to Canada and 25% were shared between Australia and New Zealand. But for most of the period Canada was the most favoured destination for Scots.

An important point is the evidence of the motivation for emigration. Transported convicts (before 1852) clearly had no influence on their destination. This was also true of child migrants - those real life David Balfours Participants in schemes organised by individuals such as the Earl of Selkirk presumably had little say in their ultimate destination and the terms of their emigration. Yet, it is clear that many chose to go voluntarily, even eagerly, in the hope of a better life overseas. The information their decisions were based on varied in quality from printed guides to letters from emigrants or the testimony of returned emigrants. For it became increasingly apparent that emigration was by no means a once-for-all act. Harper tells us that a third of Scottish

emigrants eventually returned to their homeland. Evangelical Christians, disappointed by the Disruption of the Church of Scotland in 1843, clearly saw escape from an imperfect Scotland and settlement in Otago as some version of a calvinist 'earthly paradise'.

The individual experiences of emigrants were as varied as the individuals themselves. There were many success stories and not a few instances of mishap and even disaster. Homesickness and the failure to deal with the problems of the new environment sometimes even led to suicide. But for most settlers who were able to adjust to conditions in their new land, living standards exceeded those of the old country. Also Scots generally integrated easily into the new communities often losing much of their Scottish identity in the process, though Caledonian Societies provided an important bond for emigrant Scots.

The book is full of case studies identifying individuals, families and emigrant locations, and as such will prove useful to genealogy researchers. But it is even more valuable for the background evidence it provides of the Scottish emigrant experience. So many topics are examined that it is impossible to do justice to them all here. Marjory Harper has provided us with a fascinating read.

Jim Cranstoun

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QUERIES

- 2954 **GRIEVE**, John, was a witness 1715 at Dirleton, East Lothian had sons James & Thomas. Son James married Marion Hume and had 6 children, all born Dirleton: John & William twins b.1715, David b.1717, Margaret b.1718, Samuel b.1723, Isabell b.1725. If John Grieve was Grandfather to these 6 children, who was the other Grandfather? *Barbara K. Tuck 28 Ruhlig Ct, Saginaw, Michigan USA e-mail barbaratuck@webtv.net*
- 2955 **MUNROE** Searching for the parents and/or siblings of Duncan Munroe, born 1786 in Scotland. Duncan Munroe is living in Robeson County, North Carolina, U.S. in 1912. Any help will be greatly appreciated. *DeAnn Munroe Steely 594 F.M.. 2929 Road, Huntsville, Texas 77340, Telephone 936/295-8769, e-mail: dsteely@yahoo.com*

The editor welcomes your queries for this page.

Please see details on the inside front cover of this journal.

2005 Genealogical Diaries

The Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies is pleased to announce the publication of the 2005 Family History Diary. Set in navy blue with gold blocklettering and a hard backed luxurious leatherette cover, this year's diary retains the popular memo pages introduced last year for jotting down notes. It contains not only all you would wish to find in your diary for reference throughout the year, but a wealth of information for the family historian and genealogist, useful to both beginner and expert alike; a diary of genealogical events throughout the year, useful addresses, important historical notes from 1066, details of family history societies, UK road maps and many other items of interest. The diary remains at the handy pocket/bag size of 17cm x 8cm. Please note that the start date for the diary section is now November rather than September as in previous years.

The 2005 Diary will be available from September 2004 at only £4.75 plus a self-addressed A5 (16cm x 23cm) envelope stamped 47p. for each diary order. Overseas orders should add £1.75 p.&p. airmail or 80p. surface mail. Please allow 28 days for delivery. Please send a cheque payable to the Scottish Genealogy Society or order via our website.

Obituary

Lawrence Ruxton Burness, F.R.G.S., F.S.A. (Scot).

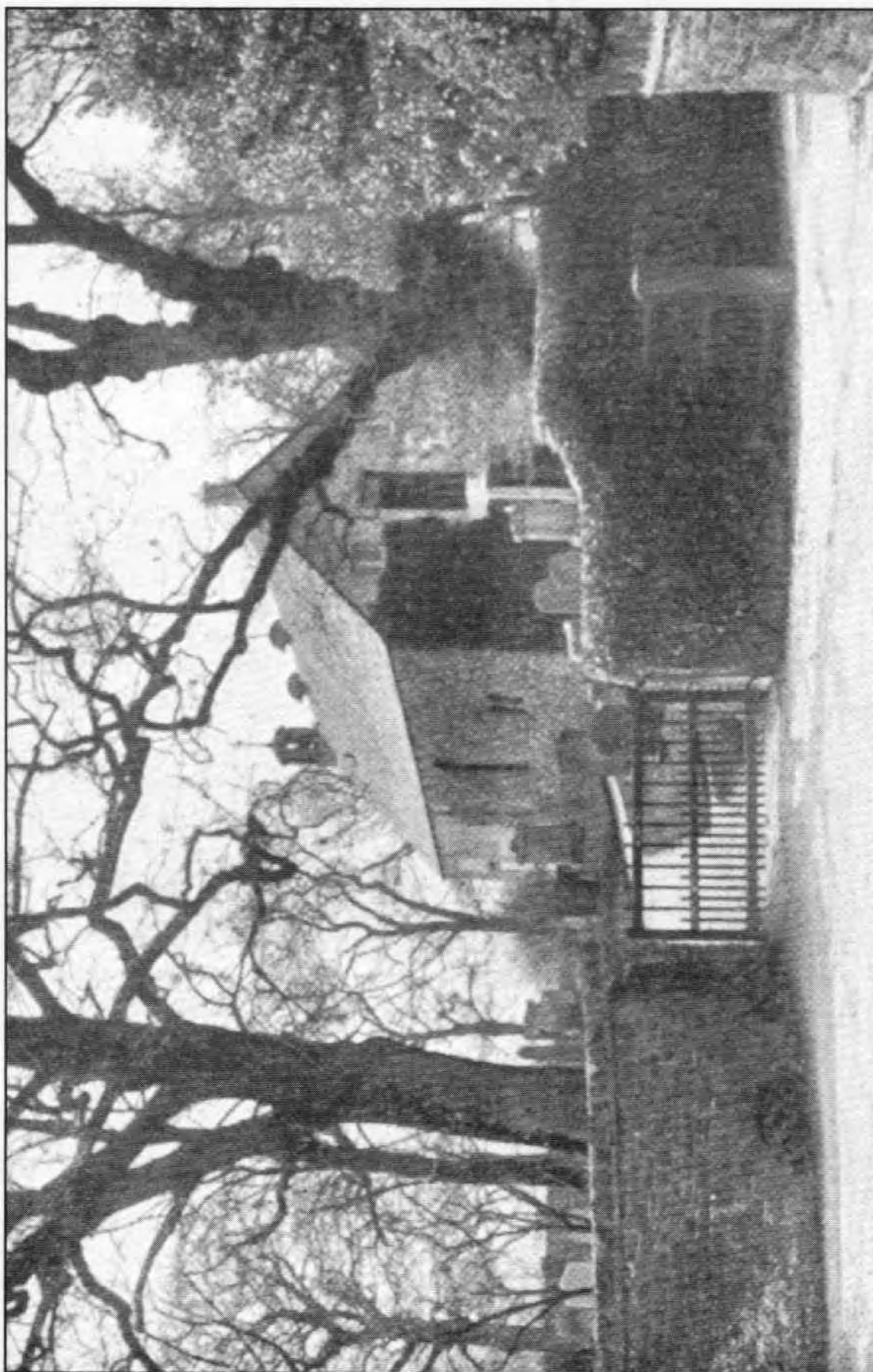
A longstanding member of the Society, Lawrence R. Burness, from Arbroath, died in hospital in Dundee after a short illness, on 17th February 2004. Aged 93, he had nevertheless been active until his illness. Indeed, he had been present at the Society's 50th Anniversary Celebration on 14th June last year – 2003 – and had since then visited the library in Victoria Terrace.

As is well known, the family of Robert Burns, The Poet, came from Angus and the name 'Burness' is almost synonymous with 'Burns'. Mr. Burness was an authority on the genealogy of the poet's family and others of the name, and had assisted with the setting up and running of the *William Coull Anderson Library of Genealogy* in Arbroath, some thirty years ago. This was based at Arbroath Public Library and was specifically aimed at assisting enquirers in tracing ancestors and connections of Robert Burns. Mr. Burness was a leading authority on the subject and had a worldwide reputation. But he had other interests also, as testified by his contributions to *The Scottish Genealogist*. In 1983 he contributed *Genealogical Research in Gibraltar*, a most practical aid for any researcher having interests there.

The surname Dickson can be traced back for 400 years in Angus, and in 1990 Mr. Burness contributed an article about a family of Dickson from the area who set up a business in Dunkirk in the early 19th century. They introduced the mechanical spinning mill in 1837 and although the firm moved away from Dunkirk in the 1970s, at the time of writing it still continues under the name of *Dickson Constant*.

In 1995 Mr. Burness contributed a short article showing that an ancestor of Jane Welsh, the wife of Thomas Carlyle, had a brother who had married a daughter of John Knox, The Reformer. At the Society's 50th Celebration in the Assembly Rooms, Edinburgh, Mr. Burness was one of five members of the Society to be presented, by the Hon. President, Sir Malcolm Innes of Edingight, with a scroll in appreciation of his work in the interests of genealogy over a long period of time.

J.P.S.F.



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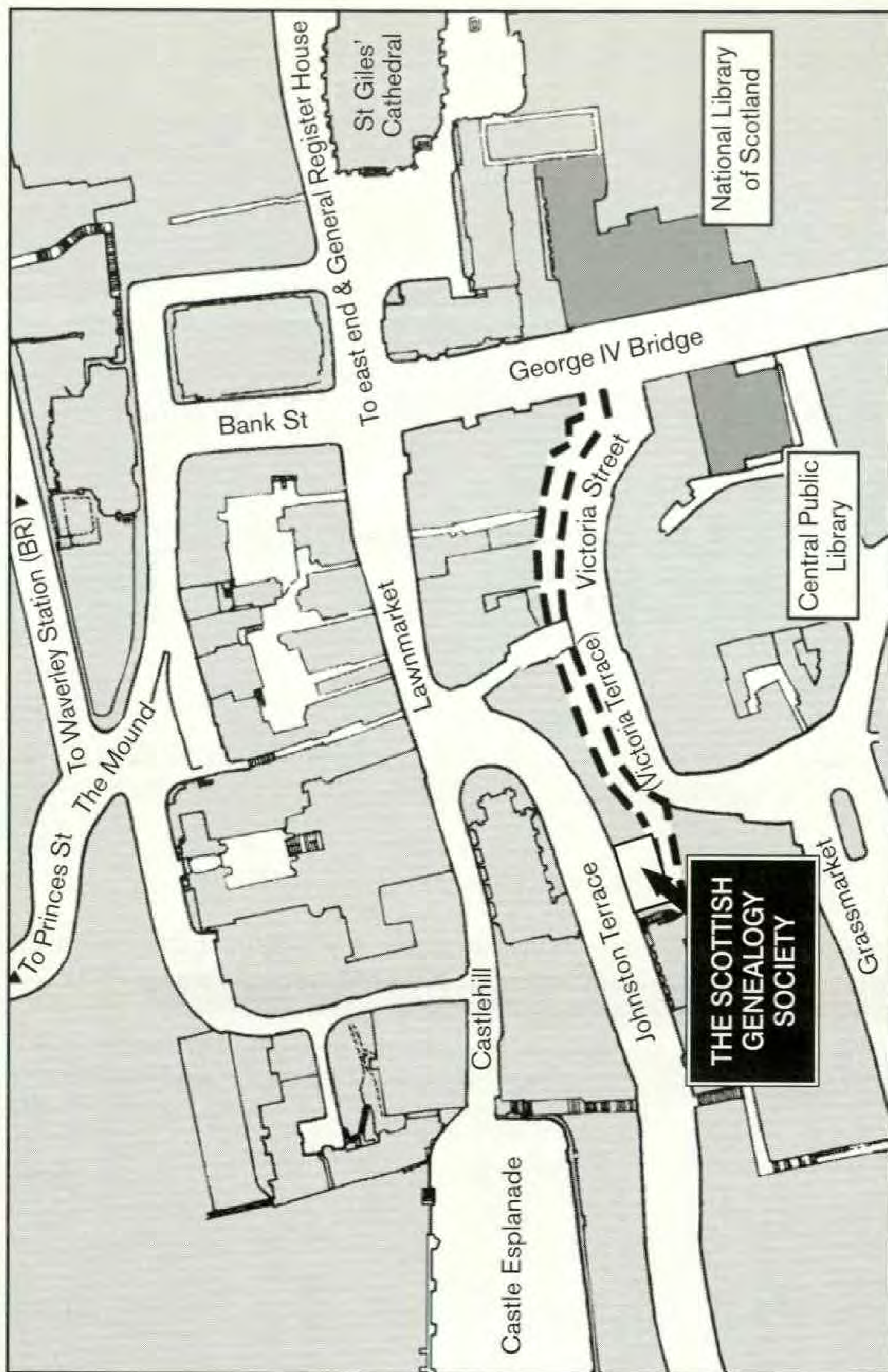
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The Society of Archivists - Annual Conference

This conference takes place in Glasgow at the University of Strathclyde, on the afternoon of Wednesday 1st September 2004, and the public are invited to visit the society's 'Information Marketplace'.

Details have yet to be finalised, but the event will include demonstrations by various archive projects taking place (such as the Archives-Hub, SCAN, and Glasgow Story), information stands (such as the developing Family History Campus in Edinburgh), workshops by professional conservators on looking after family records such as photographs, screenings of films from the Scottish Screen archive, opportunities to purchase specialised archive supplies direct from retailers, hear a variety of speakers and meet professional archivists. Whilst the conference as a whole is of course primarily geared towards the professional issues that are facing archivists and conservators, the society are hoping to make this event also interesting and relevant to archive visitors and researchers, such as genealogists and local historians.



Library & Family History Centre:

15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh EH1 2JL. Tel & Fax: 0131 220 3677.

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